

The Corporation
OF
The City of Capetown.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

M.D., B.S., B.Sc., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.; D.P.H., Cantab.;
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

For the year ended 30th June, 1931.

CITY OF CAPETOWN.

PRELIMINARY VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR
ENDED 30th JUNE, 1931.

(CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS).

	FOR YEAR 1930 - 1931			FOR YEAR 1929 - 1930		
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races	Eur.	Non-Eur.	All Races
Total Population.	137,624	130,752	268,376	134,632	127,510	262,192
Population excluding Native Locations.	137,590	125,440	263,030	134,650	121,700	256,350
Birth Rate.	21.11	48.98	34.40	21.84	48.81	34.65
Death Rate.	10.13	23.51	16.51	10.67	24.64	17.31
Infant Mortality Rate.	65.04	155.80	126.67	60.69	160.03	127.23
Tuberculosis Death Rate.	0.67	4.69	2.59	0.69	5.05	2.76
Enteric Fever Death Rate.	0.06	0.19	0.12	0.06	0.14	0.10

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The population is calculated from the population as enumerated at the censuses of 1921 and 1926. The figures for the native locations of Manga and N'dabeni are excluded in calculating the rates.

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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1931.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the City of Capetown for the year 1930-31, together with an account of the work of the City Health Department during the year.

Vital Statistics.

The national Census taken on 4/5th May, 1931, enabled a revised estimate to be made of the European population of the Municipality and of the several wards. In recent years the estimates were based on the Census returns of 1921 and 1926. The estimate (European) for 1930-31 which would have been made on the latter basis was less than one per cent. in excess of the revised estimate. Advantage has been taken of the censuses to present reliable European ward statistics for the quinquennium 1926-27 to 1930-31. It is to be regretted that the omission of non-Europeans from the 1931 Census prevented similar revised estimates being made for non-Europeans.

The annual birth rate was nearly the same as the average of the previous years, both as regards Europeans and non-Europeans. The non-European rate was more than double (2.3 times) the European.

The annual death rate for all races was lower than any previously recorded. The European rate was 2 per cent., and the non-European rate (the lowest yet recorded) 11 per cent. less than the average of the previous five years. The non-European rate was more than double (2.3 times) the European.

The annual infant mortality rate for all races and for non-Europeans was also lower than any previously recorded. The European rate was 3 per cent. greater and the non-European rate 8 per cent. less than the average of the previous five years. The non-European rate was more than double (2.4 times) the European.

The natural increase in population (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) of non-European (3,247) was more than double that of Europeans (1,536).

Infectious Diseases.

The outbreak of cerebrospinal fever, which was at its height in 1927-28 and declined during the next two years abated still more in 1930-31.

Scarlet fever, which increased towards the end of the previous year, was very prevalent in 1930-31. The type, however, was mild.

There were rather more cases both of enteric fever and diphtheria than in the previous year. There was also considerable prevalence of whooping cough.

Tuberculosis.

The deaths from this disease throws light upon the effect of evil social conditions. During the quinquennium 1926-27 to 1930-31 the death rate was six times as great in non-Europeans as in Europeans. Amongst Europeans it was more than four times as great in the worst ward in this respect (Ward 3) as in the best wards (Wards 14 and 1). These differences are chiefly due to social and economic conditions. Prominent amongst the causes of the disease are undernourishment,

overcrowding, unhealthy occupation, ignorance and intemperance. The one factor which tends to bring all these influences to bear is poverty. It is in social and economic improvement that success will be obtained against tuberculosis, and against many other causes of invalidity and mortality. The policy of the Council in the *ad hoc* campaign against the disease is (1) isolation of infectious cases and (2) treatment with a view to arrest of the disease.

Venereal Diseases.

The number of new cases attending the clinics and the total attendances were 3 per cent. greater than last year. The prevalence of this disease is very high, and the scheme of treatment could be extended with advantage. In particular a treatment centre for the Southern Suburbs is urgently needed, and the action of the Government in refusing to accept the proposed new clinic at Wynberg as ranking for part-refund is unfortunate. The Council will be well advised to proceed with this much-needed extension of its health work even in the absence of Government subsidy.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

This work continues to expand. The number of attendances at the medical and dental sessions increased by 14 per cent. as compared with last year and the number of new cases by 15 per cent. The free dinners supplied to undernourished and indigent young children and expectant mothers increased from 8,706 to 14,677. It is gratifying to observe that the expansion of this work is accompanied by a decline in infant mortality.

Departmental Institutions.

During the year under report the extensions at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases providing accommodation for about a hundred more patients, chiefly cases of tuberculosis were brought into use. This increases the number of beds at the hospital to over 300.

The new cases that during the year attended the infant consultations, and pre-natal, school, dental, tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics held by the Department, numbered 14,093, and the total attendance thereat 107,044.

Housing.

There is an increase in the number of new dwelling houses built in the Municipality to be recorded (see page 9). The lack of suitable housing accommodation for the poor is nevertheless still serious.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance that I have received during the year from the members of the staff of the City Health Department and the support which has been accorded me by the Chairman and Members of your Health and Building Regulations Committee and other members of the Council.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. SHADICK HIGGINS,

M.D., B.S., B.Sc., Lond.

M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.

D.P.H. Cantab.

Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Medical Officer of Health.

City Health Department,
12, Keerom Street, Capetown.
April, 1932.

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MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF CAPETOWN.

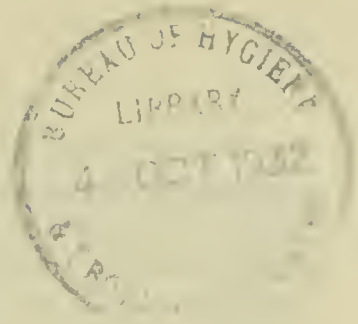
LEADING STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1931.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.	European.
Area : 42,873 Acres.				
Total Population	136,584	130,753	267,337	—
Population (excluding the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni)	136,550	125,440	261,990	—
	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Birth rate	21·27	48·98	34·54	21·64
Death rate	10·20	23·51	16·58	10·42
Infant Mortality rate	65·04	155·80	126·67	64·91
Tuberculosis Death rate	0·68	4·69	2·60	0·71
Enteric Incidence rate	0·71	0·82	0·76	—
Enteric Death rate	0·06	0·19	0·12	0·06

All the above rates are annual and expressed as per 1,000 population of each class, except the infant mortality rate, which is expressed as per 1,000 births occurring during the year. The figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded from these rates.

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1931.

For the purposes of this Report, the year consists of the 53 weeks ended 3rd July, 1931. All rates have been corrected to the basis of a year of 365 days.

SECTION I.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Capetown is situated at the northern end of the Cape Peninsula. The Peninsula lies off the west coast of the mainland of South Africa, extending from north to south a distance of about 33 miles and attaining a maximum width of about ten miles, while its average east and west width may be estimated at five miles. The northern half of its eastern side is connected with the mainland by the low-lying sandy isthmus, known as the Cape Flats, which separates Table Bay to the north-west from False Bay to the south-east. The narrowest part of the isthmus measures from sea to sea about twelve miles.

The backbone of the Peninsula is a mountain range which extends from Table Mountain (3,495 ft.), at its north end to Cape Point at the south. The land slopes from the mountains to the sea or, where the isthmus joins the Peninsula, to the Cape Flats. While much of the Peninsula area lies at heights of over 1,000 ft., most of the isthmus does not reach 100 ft., and a rise of sea level to that amount would convert the Peninsula into two islands nearly equal in area.

There are three principal formations functioning in the simple geological* structure of the Peninsula: viz., (1) the Table Mountain Sandstone series beneath which is found (2) the granite intruding into (3) a series of dark-coloured fine-grained sediments called the Malmesbury Slate Series.

The Malmesbury Series is found at the northern end of the Peninsula and constitutes the mountain mass known as Signal Hill and Lion's Head (except the summit of the latter) and also Devil's Peak. It forms the foundation of Green and Sea Point, Capetown proper, Woodstock and Salt River, and Mowbray. In some places the beds of clay, resulting from the weathering of this rock extend to a depth of several yards and are used extensively for brick-making.

The Table Mountain Series constitutes the higher part of Table Mountain, and almost the whole southern two-thirds of the Peninsula, where its lowest beds descend below sea level.

The granite forms the basement of nine-tenths of the Peninsula area. It constitutes the lower slopes of Table Mountain south of Sea Point on the western side and south of Rondebosch on the eastern side.

Resting on the lower slopes of the mountains is a talus apron consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and boulders.

From the bottom of the slope below the face of Table Mountain there extends down to Table Bay a bed of alluvial deposits on which a good deal of old Capetown is built. At the shore of the Bay there is a considerable area of land that has been reclaimed from the sea by the deposit of town refuse.

The Cape Flats are covered with a layer of sand varying in depth and containing in places a few feet beneath the surface a layer of ferruginous rock sometimes called "Cape laterite" and known locally as "ironstone gravel." The laterite consists of a limonitic matrix which encloses sand, clay and rock fragments. It varies in thickness from a few inches up to say ten feet and generally rests on a few feet of sandy clay which in turn lies upon the underlying hard rock which may be either granite or slate.

* The geological particulars in this section are taken from "Chapman's Peak" Guide Book of International Geological Congress, XV Session, South Africa, 1929, by Prof. Andrew Young, D.Sc

The greater part of the municipality is built upon the Malmesbury slate or granite, the sandy Cape Flats, and the alluvial deposit which lies between Table Bay and the slope at the foot of the face of Table Mountain. On the coast of False Bay the town from Muizenberg to Kalk Bay is built on the Table Mountain Sandstone or on the talus and sand dunes covering the sandstone slopes.

The City of Capetown consists of a central portion which before the City extension of 1913 constituted the whole municipality and is sometimes known as "Capetown Proper" (Wards 2-7) and a chain of suburbs on either hand. The central portion lies in the amphitheatre which, extending down to Table Bay towards the north-east, is backed on the other sides by the precipitous face of Table Mountain which forms the northern end of the Table Mountain range, and its outlying masses, Devil's Peak on the east and Lion's Head and Signal Hill on the west.

The suburbs extend beyond this amphitheatre on either hand. The marine suburbs, known as Green Point, Sea Point, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven (Ward 1 and part of Ward 4) extend along the Atlantic seaboard to the west, curving with the coast in a southerly direction. They lie on the seaward slopes of Signal Hill and Lion's Head.

The "Southern Suburbs" (Wards 8-10 and 12-15) extend to the east around Devil's Peak from the other extremity of Capetown proper, and are stretched along the road and suburban railway line which after rounding Devil's Peak pass along the eastern side of Table Mountain in a southerly direction until they reach False Bay. Woodstock and Salt River (Wards 8 and 9), next to Capetown proper, run down to Table Bay, and at the other end Muizenberg, St. James and Kalk Bay (Ward 14) lie on the False Bay coast. The string of suburbs between, known successively as Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Newlands, Claremont, Kenilworth, Wynberg, Plumstead, Diep River, Heathfield and Retreat, lie on the eastern slopes of the mountain range, and, to a greater extent, on the Cape Flats below them. The municipality extends over the Flats to a varying depth up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the parts on the Flats contain a number of scattered townships and estates, some of which are served by the Cape Flats railway that forms a loop lying in a more easterly position than the suburban line.

There is an extension of the Municipality beyond Salt River in a north-easterly direction on the Flats bordering Table Bay. This, known as Ward 11, includes the suburbs of Maitland, Brooklyn, Rugby and Kensington.

CLIMATE.

Capetown is situated Lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$ S., Long. $18^{\circ} 30'$ E. Its climate is largely determined by the fact that during the summer season the prevailing winds are south-easterly and in the winter season north-westerly; and that the western shore of the Cape Peninsula is washed by a cold current from the Antarctic.

There is an average of nearly three thousand hours of bright sunshine per year, and the temperature is very equable. The rainy season is the winter, but occasional showers occur in the summer also.

The parts of the Municipality on the two sea boards are much frequented by holiday makers from other parts of the country. To the attractions of the climate are added the great natural beauties of the Peninsula and its neighbourhood.

The meteorological readings for the year under review and for previous years will be found in Tables K to O on pages 123 to 127.

From the point of view of public health Capetown belongs definitely to the temperate zone, and tropical diseases, except in imported cases, are entirely absent. The state of health and the mortality statistics of the European part of the population are much the same as in a healthy European town.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SCAVENGING.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE.

A great part of the Municipality being built on the slopes at the foot of the mountain is well placed for drainage. This applies both to Capetown proper and the suburbs. But on parts of the Flats the natural drainage is bad, and in the wet season the ground water level over a considerable area is very near the surface. In some portions there is standing water during much of the winter.

The town is sewered on the "separate" system, stormwater being taken by separate channels to the nearest natural outfall, whether the sea or the Liesbeek and Black Rivers and their tributaries, which drain the "southern suburbs" north of Kenilworth and flow into Table Bay as the Salt River. South of Kenilworth the streams discharge into a series of vleis.

SEWERAGE.

There are several sewerage systems in operation:—

(1) and (2) The Capetown system which received the sewage from the whole of the old Capetown municipality (Wards 2-7) and discharged it without treatment into the sea by an outfall at Green Point lighthouse; and the Sea Point system which received the sewage from the old Green and Sea Point municipality (Ward 1) and discharged it without treatment into the sea opposite Hall Road, Sea Point.

To prevent the nuisance which arose from this method of disposal the sewage from both systems has been brought to a new outfall near Green Point lighthouse which discharges into the sea at a depth of 50 feet and at a distance of some 2,000 feet from the shore. The sewage is propelled through the outfall by means of stereophagus pumps which also have the effect of cutting up the solid contents. The new outlet and its pumps are capable of discharging several times the dry weather flow; and provision is made, in the event of the flow increasing during rainstorms to an amount in excess of this, for the excess flow to be discharged through the old outfall at Green Point lighthouse after treatment with stereophagus pumps. The scheme, which was brought into operation on 4th June, 1931, was designed by the City Engineer, Mr. Lloyd Davies.

(3) The Southern Suburbs system, which receives the sewage from Wards 8 to 13, and discharges its effluent into the Black River after the sewage has been treated biologically and by land irrigation on the Flats near Athlone Station. The construction was begun in 1916, prior to which date all these suburbs were served by pail closets; and the work is now nearly complete, there remaining in the sewered area only some 69 houses still to be connected (47 in Ward 11). This sewerage scheme is at present restricted to the developed parts of the six wards, the outer areas of Wards 12 and 13 being still served by pail closets.

(4) The Wynberg system which receives the sewage from Wynberg proper and Plumstead and discharges it at a sewage farm near Zeekoe Vlei. There are a number of areas in Ward 15 which are not yet served by this system and at Plumstead there are a number of houses still to be connected.

(5) The Muizenberg system, which receives the sewage from Kalk Bay, St. James and Muizenberg and discharges it amongst the sand dunes on the False Bay shore. Lakeside and Retreat are not yet served by this system.

(6) The Camps Bay system, which receives the sewage from Camps Bay and Bakoven and discharges it into the sea after preliminary treatment in septic tanks. At the end of the year under review the connection to the sewer of the houses in the sewered area was practically completed and there are only a few houses that still require to be connected up.

PAIL CLOSETS.

The Corporation undertakes the weekly collection of stercus in the unsewered areas of the Southern Suburbs. It is gradually extending the service to the whole extent of the Cape Flats included in the Municipality. In parts this work is carried out with great difficulty by the City Engineer's Department owing to the lack of roads. The men and wagons have to plough through heavy sand and bush, and, in winter, through water, to reach isolated places for the purpose of collection. In these circumstances oxen are employed for transport and the work is carried out in the day time. Otherwise it is done by mules at night. A charge of 7s. 6d. is made for the first installation of a pail but no charge for removals and renewals.

The stercus collected in the various districts is deposited on municipal land at Vyge Kraal, the old Sewerage Farm at Wynberg Flats, and Raapkraal Farm, Retreat and on private land between Lansdowne and Ottery Roads.

The number of premises from which sterCUS was being removed at 30th June, 1931, is shown by the following figures:—

	Premises.
Wards 8 and 9	30
Ward 11	771
Ward 12	1,752
Ward 13	543
Ward 14	329
Ward 15	926
	<hr/>
	4,351
	<hr/>

At Plumstead and Diep River the O'Brien dry earth closet is in use, the service, including removals, being undertaken by a private firm as contractors to the Corporation. Householders have to provide the closets, and the removals are paid for by the Corporation. Ordinary pail closets are not allowed in the district. There are 232 houses provided with this service.

There are weekly sterCUS collections at Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven. A charge is made of 7s. 6d. per installation and 1s. per weekly removal and 6d. per additional removal. The sterCUS is passed into the Camps Bay sewerage system at a sanitary disposal depôt. There is a similar arrangement in Ward 11 where the sterCUS is passed into the sewer at a sanitary disposal depôt.

Slop water removal services are undertaken by the Corporation at Clifton and Plumstead.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVALS.

The removal of house refuse is carried out by the City Engineer's Department daily (including Sundays) in the congested parts of Wards 2, 6 and 7; daily (except Sundays) in the remainder of Capetown proper and parts of the Sea Point Ward; four times a week in the rest of Sea Point, throughout Woodstock, in Maitland, and in the central parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg Wards, except in places difficult of access; three times a week in Kensington, Brooklyn, Rugby, in the outer parts of Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg, in Camps Bay and in the Kalk Bay Wards. A number of hotels and butchers' and fishmongers' shops in the suburbs are served every day except Sundays.

In the outlying parts of the Cape Flats there are no refuse removals; but there are two services a week in Athlone and neighbouring districts, comprising 884 premises.

In all over 181,000 removals of house refuse are made every week by the City Engineer's Department, the quantity removed weekly averaging 4,291 cubic yards.

The house refuse is all disposed of by controlled tipping in various parts of the Municipality and elsewhere.

There are no regulations enforcing a uniform approved pattern of covered dust-bin, and open paraffin tins and other unsuitable receptacles are extensively used by the householders.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

In previous annual reports stress was laid on the importance of social and economic influences on the public health.

On page 17 will be found mortality statistics for the whole Municipality and for the different wards for the quinquennium 1926-27 to 1930-31. From there it will be seen that the general death rate in non-Europeans was 2.4 times as great as in Europeans, the infant mortality rate 2.7 times, and the tuberculosis death rate 6.1 times.

Similar differences are found when the European populations of different wards are compared. The four wards with the lowest European mortality rates in the quinquennium were Kalk Bay (14), Sea Point (1), Park (5), and Kloof (4), and with the highest, Castle (7), Harbour (2), West Central (3) and Woodstock (8). (The same wards composed the two groups in the previous quinquennium.) The European general death rate in the latter group was 1.7 times as great as in the former, the European infant mortality rate 1.8 times and the European tuberculosis death rate 3.0 times.*

* Actually the wards in the high and low groups were not quite the same in respect of all three mortality rates. See page 17.

These differences in mortality rates are mainly due to the economic and social differences. A considerable portion of the Cape coloured population is below the poverty line. Wages of 30s. a week or even less are common, and it may be accepted that it is impossible for a normal family to live healthily on such an income. Amongst the poorer Europeans also there are many families which have not the means to maintain a healthy life. Unemployment produces a further aggravation of such conditions.

Included in the social and economic influences on public health are not only rates of wages, unemployment and cost of living, but also housing, education, temperance, and the medical and nursing treatment of the poor; and closely associated are the problems of insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment, and of poor relief. Such factors as these play a primary role in determining the health of the labouring classes.

HOUSING.

The Census returns of 1926 showed that of non-Europeans occupying private dwellings in Capetown (including Wynberg) 8.7 per cent. lived in one-roomed dwellings, 27.6 in two-roomed dwellings and 33.0 per cent. in three-roomed dwellings; while 78.3 per cent. of them lived more than two persons per room, and 32.7 per cent. four or more persons per room. Of Europeans occupying private dwellings in "Capetown and Suburbs" 0.6 per cent. lived in one-roomed dwellings, 3.9 per cent. in two-roomed dwellings, and 19.1 per cent. in three-roomed dwellings; while 16.4 per cent. of them lived more than two persons per room, and 1.3 per cent. four or more persons per room.

To show the growth of population in relation to the number of new dwelling houses built, the following figures are abstracted from the City Engineer's returns:—

Year.	Estimated increase in population.	Buildings for human habitation completed (dwellings).
1915	3,980	123
1916	4,110	103
1917	4,240	99
1918	4,380	69
1919	4,500	91
1920	4,680	139
1921	5,340	210
1922	4,950	308
1923	5,080	425
1924	5,220	561
1925	5,380	335
1926	5,320	444
1927	5,910*	675*
1928	6,060*	846*
1929	6,230*	1,773*
1930	6,400*	1,320*
1931	6,560*	1,564*

* Municipality including Wynberg Ward.

From the 1926 Census return it appears that the average number of persons per dwelling in the City of Capetown (exclusive of Wynberg) was 6.126.* Accepting this figure it can be estimated how many houses are required to accommodate a given increase in population. It will be seen that for the seventeen years, 1915-1931, the following conditions obtained:—

Increase in population	88,340
Number of new dwellings required to house this increase	14,421
Number of new dwellings actually built	9,085
Shortage of dwellings for the seventeen years	5,336

* For the Municipalities of Capetown and Wynberg taken together, the figure was 6.068.

Until 1929 the annual number of houses built was insufficient to house the increase of population and the housing shortage became greater every year. During the last three years, however, there have been more houses built and the shortage as compared with 1915 conditions has been somewhat reduced. It now amounts to 5,336. In addition to this number of houses, more than 1,000 houses per annum are needed to cope with the continued increase in population. It should be understood that in these calculations no account is taken of the number of dwelling houses that have been demolished or converted to commercial purposes or have otherwise ceased to be used as habitations.

During the year ended 30th June, 1931, the houses built by the Corporation under the Municipal Housing Schemes were as follows:—

					No. of houses.	Expenditure.
Assisted Housing in Brick Scheme	..	..	..	..	6	£3,551
Athlone Housing Scheme	..	..	..	..	5	1,695
Sunnyside Housing Scheme	..	..	..	..	21	6,536
Devil's Peak Housing Scheme	..	..	..	..	4	1,790
Flats—Constitution Street	..	..	..	..	60	17,500
Maitland Garden Village Extension	..	..	..	..	104	29,120
Total	..	..	..	..	200	£60,192

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. R. Beattie, Divisional Inspector of Labour, has kindly supplied the following figures of the work of the Labour Department for the year under review, in respect of the whole Cape Peninsula, showing month by month the number of unemployed persons applying to be put on the books, of vacancies referred by employers to the Department and of vacancies filled:—

Month.	Applications.		Demands by Employers.		Vacancies Filled.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1930 :						
July	768	845	58	105	58	104
August	1,110	1,683	32	117	132	116
September	1,147	981	23	156	223	153
October	1,038	1,248	185	122	185	118
November	1,025	1,135	67	104	67	103
December	840	794	79	91	79	83
1931 :						
January	1,154	1,456	97	58	97	53
February	1,145	1,086	225	105	225	103
March	1,058	994	120	76	117	71
April	1,002	837	68	60	68	59
May	1,242	1,092	307	154	305	153
June	937	937	73	76	73	73
TOTALS.. ..	12,466	13,088	1,634	1,224	1,629	1,189
TOTALS FOR 1929-1930	8,351	6,514	2,030	1,277	2,024	1,203

A comparison of the figures for the two years shown in the table illustrates the growth of unemployment which characterised the year 1930-1931.

POOR RELIEF.

Board of Aid.

Defective nutrition is one of the most important factors in the causation of tuberculosis and other forms of disease, and an adequate system of relief of distress is to be regarded as of prime importance in the prevention of disease, and as such a true economy.

Poor relief in the City of Capetown is administered by the Capetown General Board of Aid, instituted under the Poor Relief and Charitable Institutions Ordinances of 1919 and 1924. The Board consists of nine members, including the Mayor of Capetown *ex officio* and three members of the City Council; together with co-opted members.

Its funds are derived from donations and subscriptions supplemented by the Provincial Administration and the City Council.

The Secretary of the Board has kindly supplied the following statistics of the work done in the calendar years 1930 and 1931:—

	1930.		1931.	
Income from voluntary sources (including Community Chest)	£ 2,416		£ 2,916	
Subsidy from Provincial Administration	13,200		14,955	
Subsidy from City Council	13,200		14,955	
Expenditure on relief (exclusive of administration costs).. .. .	24,588		28,272	
	Keerom St. Office	Wynberg Office*	Keerom St. Office	Wynberg Office
Applications for assistance	38,933	7,572	35,786	8,701
Reports by Boards' Visitors	13,959	1,935	13,403	2,302†
Food orders issued†	34,342	11,565	23,502	7,288
Daily number of persons dealt with ..	129	25	119	29

* The figures for the Wynberg Office in 1930 are incomplete.

† Excluding food orders issued to the unemployed in October, November and December, 1930. The discrepancy in food orders issued during 1930 and 1931 is due to the fact that meat orders were stopped during 1931.

‡ Excluding unemployment investigation figures for January, February and March, 1931.

The Board gives out-relief only, and has no institution for accommodating such of the destitute, either sick or otherwise, as need dealing with on indoor lines. There is a limited amount of accommodation for the sick and aged at the Capetown Infirmary under the Provincial Administration.

Relief Works.

In connection with relief works instituted by the City Council, employment was given during the year under report to an average number of 116 men. The amount paid in wages was £10,149 5s. 7d., of which the Government's share was £4,439 11s. 7d., leaving a net cost to the Council of £5,709 14s. 0d.

Soup Kitchens.

To meet the distress caused by unemployment a fund was raised by the Mayor (Councillor Rev. A. J. S. Lewis) and from March to September, 1931, soup kitchens were established for Europeans at the Drill Hall, Darling Street, Capetown; for non-Europeans at 6, Dorp Street, Capetown, 16, Princess Street, Capetown, the Mosque, Rose Street, Capetown, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Kensington; and for both races at St. Mark's Church, Tennant Street, Capetown, the Belfast Shirt Factory, Woodstock, Maitland Town Hall, and Wynberg Town Hall. The expenditure amounted to £7,047. The Fairhaven Work Party were responsible for the organisation of certain of these soup kitchens.

Committed Children.

Government grants in respect of "committed children" are given at the discretion of the Magistrate. These grants do not exceed £2 per month for European children and £1 per month for non-European. They are distributed by the Society for the Protection of Child Life, and during the year ended 30th June, 1931, the money paid out amounted to £13,090 10s. 10d. Maintenance orders for 334 children were granted, 805 renewed, 38 cancelled and 41 refused, the total number of "committed children" under the care of the Society during the year being 793 (283 European and 510 non-European). Maintenance money is administered partly as mothers' pensions, for women whose husbands have died or become permanently incapacitated, so that the home can be kept together by the natural guardian of the children; and partly as grants for orphaned children who have no relatives in a position to maintain them.

Non-Support.

The Non-Support offices at the Magistrates' Courts are of great value in connection with children in regard to whom the fathers are ordered by the Court to make regular payments in support. The fathers are required to make their payments to these offices instead of to the mothers personally. During the year ended 30th June, 1931, £14,071 15s. 8d. was received from the fathers by the office of the Capetown Magistrate and during the year ended 31st December, 1931, an amount of £211 1s. 0d. was received by the Simonstown Magistrate in respect of the part of his magisterial area that falls within the Capetown Municipality. The Wynberg Magistrate in the year ended 30th June, 1931, received approximately £2,220 17s. 0d. in respect of the whole of his area, which is not entirely within the Capetown Municipality.

MEDICAL RELIEF (OUTDOOR).

Until the end of 1930 the Cape Hospital Board arranged for the medical attention in their own homes of indigent persons on application being made at the Free Dispensary, Buitenkant Street, Capetown, and the out-patient department, Woodstock; and also of indigent persons attended by the District Nurses in cases in which the nurses advised that such attention was necessary. On the Hospital Board discontinuing this service the City Council made arrangements to carry it on. The medical work was done by local medical practitioners, to whom the cases were referred, and the medicines, etc., were supplied chiefly by the Hospital Board (at the Free Dispensary and the Woodstock Hospital) and also to some extent by local chemists.

The visits made during the six months January-June 1931, classified in wards, were as follows:—

Ward	1	...	...	...	...	—	Ward	9	...	...	...	...	56
„	2	...	...	...	...	2	„	10	...	...	...	...	4
„	3	...	...	...	...	8	„	11	...	...	...	...	9
„	4	...	...	...	...	24	„	12	...	...	...	...	7
„	5	...	...	...	...	4	„	13	...	...	...	...	5
„	6	...	...	...	...	147	„	14	...	...	...	...	4
„	7	...	...	...	...	102	„	15	...	...	...	...	7
„	8	...	...	...	...	92							

The Provincial Administration pays the Council part-refund of one quarter of the cost of this service and of other expenditure incurred in the relief of distress.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT NURSING.

Certain of the hospital facilities of the City are provided by the City Council, including the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the Clinics for Tuberculosis, and for Venereal Diseases, and the Native Hospitals at N'dabeni and Langa. Particulars in regard to these, and also the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, are embodied in this report. The Capetown Infirmary is maintained by the Provincial Administration. Otherwise the hospital services in the Cape Peninsula are administered by the Cape Hospital Board.

The Hospital Board serves the areas of the Capetown Municipality, and the Cape Divisional Council with the urban areas included therein. It is composed of 18 members, of whom three are appointed by the Administrator, three by the honorary medical staff, six by the local authorities, and six by the registered contributors. The Capetown City Council has two representatives. The Board obtains its funds from voluntary sources, contributions from the local authorities concerned, and Provincial Government subsidy. In the year ended 31st December, 1930, the expenditure of the Board amounted to £130,847 4s. 6d. and the amount contributed by the City Council was £16,489 0s. 0d., including £750 towards the maintenance of ambulances. The patients treated by the hospitals and other services controlled by the Board are drawn from districts without as well as within the City of Capetown, and the extent of the work is indicated in the following tables, extracted from the annual report of the Board for the year 1930-31.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BEDS AVAILABLE AND IN-PATIENTS
TREATED.

Institution.	Nominal Roll of Beds.	PATIENTS																
		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1929.		Admitted during 1930.		Total under Treatment.		Discharged during 1930.		Died during 1930.		Remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1930.		Total.	Percentages			
															Free.	Part-paying,	Paying not less than 7/6 per day.	
		E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.					
Somerset Hos...	308	150	146	2,746	2,326	2,896	2,472	2,596	2,128	163	207	137	137	5,368	72·32	13·39	14·29	
Woodstock Hos.	64	41	28	787	449	828	477	746	398	45	50	37	29	1,305	49·42	14·49	36·09	
Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital ..	54	33	19	582	310	615	329	539	280	39	32	37	17	944	45·44	17·48	37·08	
Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	92	32	34	700	549	732	583	661	477	38	47	33	59	1,315	51·64	20·15	28·21	
False Bay Hospital	26	7	13	221	265	228	278	215	241	6	21	7	16	506	61·07	22·92	16·01	
Peninsula Maternity Hospital	24	15	15	353	502	368	517	350	494	5	12	13	11	885	9·04	89·72	1·24	
Totals	568	278	255	5,389	4,401	5,667	4,656	5,107	4,018	296	369	264	269	10,323	58·35	21·78	19·87	
Eaton Convalescent Home..	44	17	7	373	206	390	213	368	202	..	1	22	10	603	85·41	13·76	·83	
McGregor Convalescent Home..	26	36	..	315	..	351	..	316	..	..	..	35	..	351	84·33	15·67	..
Totals ..	70	53	7	688	206	741	213	684	202	..	1	57	10	954	85·01	14·47	·52	

E. signifies European.

C. signifies Coloured.

TABLE OF DAILY UNITS, DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS, AND AVERAGE DAILY COST
OF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH 1929.

Institution.	Total Number of Daily Un ts.				Daily Average Number of In-Patients.		Average Daily Cost per In-Patient.	
	In-Patients.		Out-Patients (Attendances).					
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
							s. d.	s. d.
1. Somerset Hospital	109,165	109,708	51,949	46,653	299·08	300·57	10 8·80	9 9·41
2. Woodstock Hospital	24,091	23,621	15,715	14,489	66·00	64·71	7 5·72	6 8·27
3. Rondebosch and Mowbray Cottage Hospital	18,702	17,037	746	589	51·24	46·68	7 7·68	7 6·60
4. Wynberg (Victoria) Hospital	23,984	22,437	3,102	2,638	65·71	61·47	8 1·00	7 10·96
5. False Bay Hospital.. ..	8,620	6,489	1,143	771	23·62	17·78	8 3·19	10 3·97
6. Peninsula Maternity Hospital	8,552	8,778	1,861	1,117	23·43	24·05	10 2·21	9 10·89
7. Eaton Convalescent Home..	13,166	9,175	..	..	36·07	25·14	4 5·27	4 6·76
8. McGregor Convalescent Home	9,254	7,344	..	..	25·35	20·12	4 2·24	3 3·95
9. Cape Town Free Dispensary	..	..	48,919	40,670	..	..	..	..
10. C.H.B. District Nursing Or- ganisation .. ..	..	..	75,807	67,500	..	..	..	..

It will be seen from the tables above that there was a satisfactory increase in the attendances of out-patients and also in the number of visits made by the District Nursing Organisation. The work of the latter is of great importance in the local health scheme, and its growth has extended over several years. On 31st December, 1930, there were 31 district nurses and a superintendent engaged in it. Twenty-three of the district nurses work in the area of the Capetown Municipality. Certain of them undertake district midwifery as well as district nursing.

Chronic Sick Hospital.

At the Capetown Infirmary, which is maintained by the Provincial Administration for sick and infirm poor persons in the Cape Province there is accommodation for 529 beds. On the 30th June, 1931, the number of patients in the hospital was 462 (European males 190, non-European males 114, European females 59, non-European females 99). The cases are, to a great extent, chronic in nature. In the year ended 30th June, 1931, the number of new cases admitted from the Capetown area was 152. Cases were also admitted from other parts of the Cape Province.

OTHER NON-MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical service is maintained by the Provincial Administration. There are four school medical officers and seven nurses to serve the Cape Province. No treatment is undertaken by the school medical service. On page 64 will be found details of a school clinic run on voluntary lines at the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Claremont.

The health administration of the Port of Capetown is controlled by the Union Health Department. So also is the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

SECTION II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Unless the contrary is stated all statistics in this section are exclusive of the added districts of Ndabeni and Langa, which contain the native locations and have a selected native population.

Births and deaths are allocated to the date of registration and not to the date of occurrence.

The births and death statistics are stated variously as:—

- (1) "Crude" or "uncorrected"; including all births and deaths registered during the year as having occurred in Capetown.
- (2) "Corrected for outward transfers"; which is the foregoing (1) after the deduction of deaths in Capetown of persons who were not Capetown residents and births in Capetown to mothers who were not Capetown residents.
- (3) "Corrected for outward and inward transfer"; which is the foregoing (2) after the addition of deaths of Capetown residents in parts of the Union outside of Capetown and births in parts of the Union outside of Capetown to mothers who were Capetown residents.

Information as to outward transfers is available from the local returns for both European and non-Europeans; but in regard to inward transfers the information is supplied by the Director of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, and is available in respect of Europeans only.

The population for the year is estimated for the midpoint (31st December, 1930).

POPULATION.

The Census which was taken throughout the Union on 4/5th May, 1931, was unfortunately confined to the European section of the population. Since 1926, when the last Census was taken, the population of the Municipality, both European and non-European (exclusive of the native locations at N'dabeni and Langa), was estimated for each year on the assumption that the increase which had taken place between the Censuses of 1921 and 1926 had continued in the same geometrical progression. The European Census returns for 1931 have enabled us to make a new estimate of the yearly European population for each year since 1926, and in the statistics for 1930-31 and previous years contained in this report the populations have been corrected accordingly. The degree of error is indicated by the fact that the estimated European population on 31st December, 1930, as calculated from the 1921 and 1926 Censuses was 137,590, whereas the corrected figure based upon the 1926 and 1931 Censuses was 136,550.

Non-Europeans not having been included in the 1921 Census, the yearly estimates of the non-European population will continue to be based on the 1921 and 1926 Censuses until a non-European Census is taken. It is fortunate that the Census of 1926 was made to include non-Europeans in Capetown and certain other towns by special arrangement with the Union Government and at the expense of the municipalities concerned.

In the following table the Census returns for the European population of the Municipality of the City of Capetown (4/5th May, 1931), are shown, together with the returns for the previous Census (4/5th May, 1926).

Wards.				1926 Census.	1931 Census.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
1.	Sea Point	..	..	13,462	16,954	25·9	—
2.	Harbour	..	..	4,454	4,266	—	4·2
3.	West Central	..	..	1,848	1,434	—	22·4
4.	Kloof	..	..	9,945	9,785	—	1·6
5.	Park	..	..	9,548	10,794	13·1	—
6.	East Central	..	..	6,803	7,124	4·7	—
7.	Castle	..	..	3,185	1,515	—	52·4
8.	Woodstock	..	..	11,952	11,380	—	4·8
9.	Salt River	..	..	12,273	13,793	12·4	—
10.	Mowbray	..	..	10,910	12,767	17·0	—
11.	*Maitland	..	..	5,124	6,966	36·0	—
12.	Rondebosch	..	..	5,517	8,409	52·4	—
13.	Claremont	..	..	9,818	11,054	12·6	—
14.	Kalk Bay	..	..	5,350	6,078	13·6	—
15.	Wynberg	..	..	11,395	13,209	15·9	—
	N'dabeni	..	..	15	18	—	—
	Langa	..	..	—	21	—	—
	Shipping	..	..	2,494	1,386	—	—
	Railway Travellers	..	..	329	320	—	—
Total				124,422	137,273	10·3	—

*Exclusive of N'dabeni.

The population of the Municipality exclusive of the areas of N'dabeni and Langa, estimated for the 31st December, 1930 (the middle of the year under review), is as follows:—

Race.				Males.	Females.	Persons.
European	..	..	..	66,752	69,798	136,550
Non-European	..	..	..	62,286	63,154	125,440
All Races	..	..	..	129,038	132,952	261,990

In calculating the rates for the year 1930-31 in this report, these figures are used and births and deaths at the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded.

The estimated population of the whole Municipality, including Langa and N'dabeni, on the 31st December, 1930, is as follows:—

European.	Non-European.	All Races.
136,582	130,793	267,375

The estimated populations in the various wards of the City on the 31st December, 1930, are as follows:—

Wards.				European.	Non-European.	All Races.
No.	Name.					
1	Sea Point	..	..	16,695	3,008	19,703
2	Harbour	..	..	4,278	5,127	9,405
3	West Central	..	..	1,458	5,900	7,358
4	Kloof	..	..	9,796	7,749	17,545
5	Park	..	..	10,706	1,966	12,672
6	East Central	..	..	7,102	18,801	25,903
7	Castle	..	..	1,592	14,982	16,574
8	Woodstock	..	..	11,417	7,048	18,465
9	Salt River	..	..	13,686	7,560	21,246
10	Mowbray	..	..	12,634	3,319	15,953
11	*Maitland	..	..	6,825	8,350	15,175
12	Rondebosch	..	..	8,200	8,832	17,032
13	Claremont	..	..	10,948	16,744	27,692
14	Kalk Bay	..	..	6,027	4,290	10,317
15	Wynberg	..	..	13,080	13,852	26,932
	City	..	..	134,444	127,528	261,972

* Exclusive of N'dabeni.

The figures for the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni and those for the Harbour and shipping have been excluded from the figures for wards set out above.

The average population of the added areas of Langa and N'dabeni (including the native locations) for the year 1930-31, based on an enumeration made at the end of each month, was as follows:—

Area.				European.	Coloured.	Native.	Total.
Langa	..	..	..	16	—	1,821	1,837
N'dabeni	..	..	..	18	—	3,492	3,510
Total	..	..	..	34	—	5,313	5,347

AREA.

The area of the extended Municipality amounts to 42,873 acres (about 67 square miles) and the length of the main road passing through the Municipality from the boundary at Bakoven to that at Kalk Bay is about 25 miles.

QUINQUENNIAL REVIEW OF HEALTH STATISTICS.

A reliable estimate of the European populations of the wards for two quinquennial periods can be made from the Census enumerations of 1921, 1926 and 1931, and in the table on the following page the various European annual rates for the two quinquennia 1921-22 to 1925-26 and 1926-27 to 1930-31 may be regarded as not seriously vitiated by error in the estimation of populations. As regards the non-European rates this applies to the former quinquennium, but for the figures for the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31, the absence of an enumeration of non-Europeans at the 1931 Census has made it impossible to make a satisfactory correction. The infant mortality figures, not depending on an estimate of the population, are equally satisfactory for both races in both quinquennia.

ANNUAL RATES (365 DAYS) FOR THE TWO QUINQUENNIA 1921-22 TO 1925-26 (A) AND 1926-27 TO 1930-31 (B) FOR THE SEVERAL WARDS AND FOR THE WHOLE MUNICIPALITY (EXCLUSIVE OF N'DABENI AND LANGA).

Wards	Population.				Birth Rates per 1,000 Persons.				Illegitimate Births. Percentage of Total Births.				Death Rates per 1,000 Persons.				Natural Increase per 1,000 Persons.				Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.				Death Rates from Tuberculosis (all forms) per 1,000 Persons.				
	European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		European.		Non-Eur.		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
1. Sea Point ..	12,364	15,257	2,536	2,866	14.98	13.99	15.72	11.85	3.88	2.06	46.00	45.88	7.77	8.64	6.92	6.13	7.21	5.35	8.80	5.72	34.45	32.77	105.00	164.71	0.52	0.43	1.26	0.98	
2. Harbour ..	4,728	4,353	4,344	4,892	17.79	16.57	31.11	32.18	7.58	8.03	29.06	29.57	15.05	13.86	22.62	19.81	2.74	2.71	8.49	12.37	85.31	66.48	163.72	172.59	0.84	1.38	3.85	4.74	
3. West Central ..	1,847	1,618	4,046	5,323	18.57	20.25	57.80	49.50	13.37	8.54	22.53	22.74	13.82	12.59	31.03	25.86	4.75	7.66	26.77	23.64	104.65	73.17	171.31	162.24	1.08	1.85	4.44	4.24	
4. Kloof ..	9,604	9,860	6,405	7,343	15.07	14.89	46.93	43.53	6.61	8.98	20.69	21.63	8.39	9.14	22.31	20.02	6.68	5.75	24.62	23.51	57.85	53.06	154.51	140.00	0.66	0.57	3.52	3.62	
5. Park ..	9,383	10,199	2,172	2,023	14.38	14.14	34.04	37.03	5.47	4.02	39.35	36.80	8.50	8.87	15.60	15.01	5.88	5.27	18.44	22.02	33.97	41.55	153.64	93.33	0.70	0.53	2.02	3.46	
6. East Central ..	6,390	6,973	14,738	17,553	21.71	23.90	51.90	49.92	5.89	5.28	25.83	22.48	11.54	10.69	28.47	26.74	10.17	13.21	23.43	23.18	74.71	58.75	194.68	167.58	1.15	0.92	4.60	5.18	
7. Castle ..	3,599	2,191	11,698	13,972	34.98	38.85	57.21	50.40	10.75	10.56	20.29	20.40	13.85	21.52	29.12	26.41	21.13	17.33	28.09	23.99	84.69	86.85	167.71	167.94	1.37	1.46	5.44	5.32	
8. Woodstock ..	11,625	11,644	5,657	6,626	31.72	31.36	50.99	51.64	5.35	5.31	22.05	23.89	12.38	12.25	25.37	23.92	19.34	19.11	25.62	27.72	90.81	72.21	171.39	159.46	1.15	1.25	4.44	4.28	
9. Salt River ..	12,271	13,069	6,423	7,219	28.40	30.36	53.51	46.97	5.15	5.49	22.91	19.74	10.97	10.73	28.65	21.95	17.43	19.63	24.86	25.02	95.54	74.52	198.38	156.16	0.86	0.93	3.48	3.68	
10. Mowbray ..	9,783	11,876	3,366	3,332	21.27	19.53	45.25	42.51	4.21	7.15	26.18	25.95	10.55	9.05	19.43	18.35	10.72	10.48	25.82	24.16	51.72	47.37	154.45	131.17	0.92	0.57	3.32	3.36	
11. Maitland ..	4,442	6,059	5,252	7,337	30.47	30.14	70.00	64.75	3.53	4.92	31.67	29.14	10.32	11.18	44.68	35.62	20.15	18.96	25.32	29.13	82.47	83.15	205.53	190.92	0.94	0.89	5.58	5.91	
12. Rondebosch ..	5,746	7,092	8,599	8,765	22.79	19.52	52.02	70.25	4.57	5.19	27.32	21.54	11.27	10.65	30.51	40.75	11.52	8.87	21.51	29.50	66.97	54.83	203.21	206.68	0.76	0.73	3.52	6.22	
13. Claremont ..	8,441	10,343	9,614	14,355	23.17	24.03	44.18	37.23	4.08	4.10	19.29	18.43	8.50	9.83	21.36	17.23	14.67	14.20	22.82	20.00	59.12	67.52	171.75	150.28	0.43	0.54	3.38	3.06	
14. Kalk Bay ..	5,167	5,731	3,910	4,178	16.43	16.39	46.81	53.79	2.58	3.83	29.19	30.22	7.56	8.44	23.00	27.97	8.87	7.95	23.81	25.82	61.03	40.43	186.27	185.78	0.27	0.42	3.62	5.02	
*15. Wynberg ..		12,520		13,543		23.69		55.84		3.62		21.38		11.14		27.71		12.55		28.13		63.92		168.92		0.60		5.34	
City (exclusive of Ward 15.—Wynberg) ..	107,626	118,800	89,126	104,782	21.53	21.26	49.70	48.79	5.37	5.67	24.70	23.31	10.05	10.47	26.60	25.57	11.48	10.79	23.10	23.22	71.74	62.66	181.08	170.84	0.79	0.75	4.09	4.61	
*City (inclusive of Ward 15—Wynberg) ..		132,618		119,943		21.60		49.30		5.49		23.12		10.54		25.34		11.06		23.96		61.83		165.77		0.71			4.70

*These figures are for the four years 1927-28 to 1930-31 as the Wynberg figures for 1926-27 are not available.

It will be seen in the table that in the second quinquennium as compared with the first the European figures for the Municipality exclusive of Ward 15 (Wynberg) show the following changes:—

An increase of 10.4 per cent. in the population.

A decrease of 1.25 per cent. in the birth rate.

An increase of 7.5 per cent. in the percentage of births that were illegitimate.

An increase of 4.2 per cent. in the general death rate.

A decrease of 6 per cent. in the rate of natural increase.

A decrease of 12.7 per cent. in the rate of infant mortality.

A decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the tuberculosis death rate.

The following facts appear from a comparison of the European ward statistics for the second quinquennium as compared with the first:—

Birth Rate.

The wards remain in approximately the same order when arranged according to size of birth rate, but Ward 1 replaces Ward 5 as having the lowest rate, and Ward 12 moves towards the low-rate end and Ward 3 towards the high-rate end. There is a tendency for the contrasts to become greater, the low ward rates being still lower and the high ward rates being still higher. The average rate of the four wards with the highest rate, viz., Wards 7, 8, 9 and 11 (32.68) in the second quinquennium was 2.2 times as great as the average rate of the four wards with the lowest rates, viz., Wards 1, 5, 4 and 14 (14.85). In the first quinquennium the figure was 2.1.

General Death Rate.

There are a number of changes in the order of the wards as regards the death rate. Ward 14 still has the lowest rate and Ward 1 the second. Ward 7 has replaced Ward 2 as having the highest rate. Ward 10 has improved considerably in position and Wards 12 and 6 to a less extent. There is a tendency for the contrasts to become less, the high ward rates being lower and the low ward rates higher. The average rate of the four wards with the highest rates, viz., Wards 7, 2, 3 and 8 (15.05*) in the second quinquennium was 1.7 times as great as the average rate of the four wards with the lowest rates, viz., Wards 14, 1, 5 and 10 (8.75). In the first quinquennium the figure (1.7) was the same.

Rate of Natural Increase.

The natural increase, varying directly with the birth rate and indirectly with the death rate, is the difference of the two factors. In general the wards with high death rates have a high rate of natural increase, the effect of the high birth rates outweighing that of the mortality. In both quinquennia Wards 2, 5, 1, 4, 3 and 16 had the lowest rates and Wards 9, 8, 11 and 7 the highest, the remaining wards (12, 10, 6 and 13) occupying the intermediate position. The average rates of natural increase in the three groups in the last quinquennium were 5.78, 18.76 and 11.69 respectively.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The order of the wards as regards the infant mortality rate is a good deal altered. In ten wards the rate has declined, in some places very considerably, but in Wards 5, 13, 7 and 11 there has been an increase. Ward 1 has replaced Ward 5 as having the lowest rate and Ward 7 has replaced Ward 3 as having the highest rate. The average rate of the four wards with the highest rates, viz., Wards 7, 11, 9 and 3 (79.42), in the second quinquennium was 2.0 times as great as the average rate of the four wards with the lowest rates, viz., Wards 1, 14, 5 and 10 (40.53). In the first quinquennium the figure was 2.1.

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

A number of changes have taken place in the order of the wards as regards the death rate from tuberculosis. Ward 14 remains with the lowest rate, and Ward 3 has taken the place of Ward 7 as having the highest rate. The rate has decreased in Wards 1, 5, 4, 10, 12, 11 and 6 and increased in Wards 14, 13, 9, 8, 2, 7 and 3. The average rate of the four wards with the highest rates, viz., Wards 3, 7, 2 and 8 (1.48) in the second quinquennium was 3.1 times as great as the average rate of the four wards with the lowest rates, viz., Wards 14, 1, 5 and 13 (0.48). In the first quinquennium the figure was 2.4.

* Unduly increased by the high rate of Ward 7.

Non-European Infant Mortality Rate.

The second quinquennium shows a rate that is 5.7 per cent. less than that of the earlier. The lowest ward rates in the second quinquennium were for Wards 5, 10 and 4, and these were the lowest wards in the earlier quinquennium, except for Ward 1, which was the lowest. The wards with the highest rates were Wards 12 and 11, in both quinquennia. The rate decreased in ten wards and increased in three (Wards 1, 2 and 12), remaining unchanged in one (Ward 7). The average rate of the four wards with the highest rates, viz., Wards 12, 11, 14 and 2 (188.99) in the second quinquennium was 1.5 times as great as the average rate of the four wards with the lowest rates, viz., Wards 1, 5, 10 and 4 (128.69). In the first quinquennium the figure was 1.4.

BIRTHS.

In the following table are shown the births and birth rates for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1930-31:—

	Births.		Natural Increase.	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	3,211	23·13	1,584	11·41
„ (corrected for outward transfers)	2,952	21·27	1,536	11·07
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	3,004	21·64	1,558	11·22
Non-Europeans (uncorrected) ..	6,352	49·82	3,139	24·62
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	6,245	48·98	3,247	25·47
All Races (uncorrected)	9,563	35·91	4,723	17·74
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers)	9,197	34·54	4,783	17·96

The natural increase in the population, as shown in the foregoing table, is the difference between the number of births and deaths in the year.

The yearly birth rates and rates of natural increase of the Municipality not including Wynberg Ward are set out for a series of years in Table C on page 115.

In Table D on page 116 the births, illegitimate births, and natural increase, together with the corresponding rates, will be found classified for wards and rates.

In the following table the births for the year are tabulated according to sex and legitimacy:—

Race.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
A. European	1,409	1,378	81	84	1,490	1,462	2,952
A. Non-European	2,454	2,354	732	705	3,186	3,059	6,245
A. All Races	3,863	3,732	813	789	4,676	4,521	9,197
B. European .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,515	1,489	3,004

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The number of male births per 100 female births (corrected for outward transfers) was 102.3 amongst Europeans and 104.2 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 103.5 and 104.1.

The percentage of illegitimate to total births (corrected for outward transfers) was 5.6 amongst Europeans and 23.01 amongst non-Europeans. The figures for the previous year were 4.98 (Europeans) and 23.63 (non-Europeans). The corresponding figures for the Municipality without Wynberg Ward for 1930-31 and for former years will be found in Table C on page 115.

The number of still-births registered as having taken place in Capetown during the year was 552, of which 111 were European, and 441 non-European. Corrected for outward transfers the number was 528. (104 European and 424 non-European).

In Table B on page 114 the births and still-births will be found classified for wards, race, sex and legitimacy.

1,785 births (1,076 European and 709 non-European) and 118 still-births (50 European and 68 non-European) took place in maternity homes and other institutions within the extended Municipality. The births in institutions corrected for outward transfers were 1,486 live births (865 European and 621 non-European), and 97 still-births (44 European and 53 non-European). This is equivalent to a percentage of 16.2 of all live births (corrected for outward transfers), the percentage being 29.3 amongst Europeans and 9.9 amongst non-Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 17.2, 29.6 and 11.0.

Births in the Langa and N'dabeni locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J on page 122.

For the purposes of comparison statistical particulars as to births in the Union of South Africa, in other towns and in England and Wales, are set out in Table E on page 117.

DEATHS.

In the following table are shown the deaths and death rates for the Municipality of Cape Town for the year 1930-31 :—

	No. of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
Europeans (uncorrected)	1,627	11.72
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,416	10.20
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	1,446	10.42
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	3,213	25.20
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	2,998	23.51
All Races (uncorrected)	4,840	18.18
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	4,414	16.58

The death rates for all races and for non-Europeans are the lowest yet recorded for Capetown.

It will be seen that the non-European death rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2.3 times as great as the European.

The death rate (all races) was 4.2 per cent. less than in the previous year, the European death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) was 4.7 per cent. less and the non-European death rate (corrected for outward transfers) 4.6 per cent.

In Table C, on page 115, the yearly death rates of the Municipality not including Wynberg Ward are set out for a series of years. As compared with the mean of the rates for the previous five years the death rates for 1930-31 were less by 7.7 per cent. (all races), 2.2 per cent. (Europeans) and 11.3 per cent. (non-Europeans).

In Table E, on page 117, the death rates for the Union of South Africa, in certain other towns, and in England and Wales, are set out for the purposes of comparison.

In Table A, on pages 96 to 113, the deaths for the year will be found fully classified for causes, race, sex, age and ward.

In the following table the leading causes of death are shown for a series of years :—

Death Rates per
1,000 population.

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												Average for 10 years.		1930. — 1931.	
		1920. — 1921.	1921. — 1922.	1922. — 1923.	1923. — 1924.	1924. — 1925.	1925. — 1926.	1926. — 1927.	1927. — 1928.	1928. — 1929.	1929. — 1930.	Average for 10 years.		1930. — 1931.		Average for 10 years.	
Enteric Fever	Eur. Non-E.	37 46	21 42	22 27	12 20	8 20	8 18	15 27	9 23	13 23	8 16	15.3 26.2	8 21	0.06 0.19	0.14 0.28	0.06 0.19	0.06 0.19
Smallpox	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Chicken Pox	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 0.3	— 1	— 0.01	— 0.00	— 0.01	— 0.01
Measles	Eur. Non-E.	2 27	— —	3 21	20 116	1 2	— 6	9 38	2 11	9 6	1 12	4.7 23.9	— 17	— 0.15	0.04 0.25	— 0.15	— 0.15
Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	— 1	1 1	0.6 0.3	1 —	0.01 —	0.01 0.00	0.01 —	0.01 —
Whooping Cough	Eur. Non-E.	16 41	— 5	8 25	21 69	4 10	5 20	7 19	19 67	11 22	6 15	9.7 29.3	8 50	0.06 0.44	0.09 0.31	0.06 0.44	0.06 0.44
Diphtheria and Group	Eur. Non-E.	5 3	8 6	11 5	9 11	17 8	8 11	12 16	10 10	12 14	14 11	10.6 9.5	8 10	0.06 0.09	0.10 0.10	0.06 0.09	0.06 0.09
Influenza	Eur. Non-E.	1 18	5 10	6 5	3 3	25 30	13 22	13 18	17 44	18 31	30 24	13.1 20.5	7 25	0.06 0.22	0.12 0.22	0.06 0.22	0.06 0.22
Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	1 1	1 —	— —	— 1	1 2	— —	— —	3 5	4 5	4 3	1.4 1.7	2 2	0.02 0.02	0.01 0.02	0.02 0.02	0.02 0.02
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Eur. Non-E.	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	1 —	2 1	1 —	3 1	0.9 0.5	— 2	— 0.02	0.01 0.01	— 0.02	— 0.02
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 4	6 7	4 5	3 2	3 3	3 —	2.2 2.1	— 3	— 0.03	0.02 0.02	— 0.03	— 0.03
Meningococcal Meningitis.	Eur. Non-E.	2 2	— —	4 2	4 2	5 11	5 19	6 29	13 79	14 57	7 25	6.0 22.6	3 14	0.02 0.12	0.05 0.24	0.02 0.12	0.02 0.12
Syphilis	Eur. Non-E.	4 57	8 46	4 28	3 55	3 61	7 61	4 67	7 77	10 76	7 89	5.7 61.7	11 82	0.09 0.72	0.05 0.66	0.09 0.72	0.09 0.72

CERTAIN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS
(EXCLUDING WYNBERG)—continued.

Diseases.	Race.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.												Death Rates per 1,000 population.		
		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Average for 10 years.	1930.	Average for 10 years.	1930.	1931.
		— 1921.	— 1922.	— 1923.	— 1924.	— 1925.	— 1926.	— 1927.	— 1928.	— 1929.	— 1930.	— 1931.	— 1931.	— 1931.		
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	Eur. Non-E.	55 288	87 237	61 303	72 336	82 372	57 313	83 399	83 383	65 389	69 433	71.4 345.3	74 448	0.64 3.67	0.59 3.95	
Tuberculosis— Other Forms	Eur. Non-E.	18 46	14 49	18 52	7 63	13 50	13 54	14 50	17 70	13 78	13 98	14.0 61.0	14 72	0.13 0.65	0.11 0.63	
Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Eur. Non-E.	106 39	91 43	94 43	113 49	107 54	112 65	114 62	119 62	130 72	135 76	112.1 56.5	162 74	1.01 0.60	1.29 0.65	
Rheumatic Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	3 5	1 7	2 6	2 4	7 5	5 13	7 18	11 15	7 17	6 17	5.1 10.7	8 12	0.05 0.11	0.06 0.11	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism & Apoplexy	Eur. Non-E.	59 51	65 64	65 58	73 50	38 36	40 41	35 38	37 33	49 20	31 29	49.2 42.0	43 37	0.44 0.45	0.34 0.33	
Heart Disease ..	Eur. Non-E.	182 130	159 145	159 142	139 172	191 193	180 205	146 202	208 203	218 201	214 209	179.6 180.2	227 211	1.62 1.92	1.81 1.86	
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ..	Eur. Non-E.	132 665	157 589	130 641	126 641	89 488	97 494	128 760	129 743	119 549	90 515	119.7 608.5	83 500	1.08 6.47	0.66 4.41	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	139 460	85 305	66 349	92 365	102 491	84 429	68 446	54 372	53 360	59 362	80.2 393.9	61 314	0.72 4.19	0.49 2.77	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur. Non-E.	36 58	54 67	38 76	53 55	32 71	43 57	61 78	66 72	68 70	62 98	51.3 70.2	59 67	0.46 0.75	0.47 0.59	
Puerperal Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	4 4	2 7	4 5	5 3	— 6	— 13	4 7	4 9	5 6	2 8	3.0 6.8	4 8	0.03 0.07	0.03 0.07	
Congenital Debility and Malformations, inclu- ding Premature Birth	Eur. Non-E.	67 144	45 134	49 124	35 142	52 159	40 159	46 170	44 140	46 170	61 187	48.5 152.9	54 189	0.44 1.63	0.43 1.67	
External Causes ..	Eur. Non-E.	49 55	59 47	45 44	40 55	59 58	47 54	78 74	66 50	49 87	65 97	55.7 23.0	79 82	0.50 0.66	0.63 0.76	

A striking feature of the foregoing table is the decline in mortality from diseases of the lungs (bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy) and from intestinal diseases (diarrhoea and enteritis).

In Table D, on page 116, will be found the death rates for the year for the several wards of the Municipality.

Deaths in the Langa and N'dabeni native locations are not included in the foregoing figures. Particulars regarding these will be found in Table J, on page 122.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the number of deaths which took place in institutions in Capetown, and also of the Capetown European deaths which occurred in institutions in other parts of the Union of South Africa (inward transfers):—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Somerset Hospital	Male	115	120	87	89	28	31
	Female	38	73	24	59	14	14
City Hospital	Male	39	98	34	85	5	13
	Female	25	82	21	69	4	13
Rentzkie's Farm Hospital	Male	—	22	—	17	—	5
	Female	—	21	—	19	—	2
Woodstock Cottage Hospital ..	Male	33	33	25	26	8	7
	Female	23	25	17	21	6	4
Mowbray and Rondebosch Cottage Hospital.	Male	24	21	22	18	2	3
	Female	12	7	10	6	2	1
Wynberg Cottage Hospital	Male	18	32	17	23	1	9
	Female	18	35	13	26	5	9
Monastery Nursing Home	Male	13	—	8	—	5	—
	Female	11	—	7	—	4	—
Diakones Hospital	Male	10	—	5	—	5	—
	Female	11	—	9	—	2	—
Tamboers Kloof Nursing Home ..	Male	10	—	8	—	2	—
	Female	3	—	1	—	2	—
Hof Street Nursing Home	Male	12	—	8	—	4	—
	Female	12	—	9	—	3	—
Volkshospitaal	Male	16	—	5	—	11	—
	Female	10	—	8	—	2	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home.. ..	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	1	—	1	—
Monte Rosa Nursing Home	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	6	—	5	—	1	—
Wheatfield Nursing Home	Male	3	—	2	—	1	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wynberg Military Hospital	Male	4	1	4	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumstead Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Clairvaux Nursing Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	1	1	1	1	—	—
Dunmore Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Booth Memorial Home	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	7	—	5	—	2	—
Gardens Nursing Home	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Peninsula Maternity Home	Male	3	8	3	6	—	2
	Female	8	22	5	19	3	3
King's House Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	3	—	1	—
Claremont Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mary Rolt Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lansdowne Maternity Home ..	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafalgar Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hilldrop Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	—	—	1	—
Eaton Convalescent Home	Male	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Struben Nursing Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—

Institutions.	Sex.	Total Deaths.		Deaths belonging to Capetown.		Deaths not belonging to Capetown (Outward Transfers).	
		Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.	Euro-pean.	Non-Euro-pean.
Grove Road Nursing Home	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdalena Huis	Male	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Monica's Home	Male	1	6	1	5	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Vrede Oord"	Male	—	5	—	4	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capetown Infirmary	Male	51	32	42	18	9	14
	Female	28	26	19	15	9	11
Dorcas Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Ladies' Christian Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	5	—	5	—	—	—
Nazareth House	Male	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Female	4	—	4	—	—	—
All Saints Home	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
House of Mercy.. ..	Male	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Buxton Home	Male	7	—	3	—	4	—
	Female	6	—	5	—	1	—
Cape Jewish Aged Home	Male	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Valkenberg Mental Hospital	Male	29	50	21	22	8	28
	Female	32	37	14	23	18	14
Alexandra Institute	Male	7	—	3	—	4	—
	Female	3	—	—	—	3	—
Capetown Gaol	Male	1	16	1	9	—	7
	Female	—	2	—	2	—	—
House of Correction	Male	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Female	—	3	—	1	—	2
Totals	Male	419	448	318	326	101	122
	Female	288	334	203	261	85	73
European Deaths belonging to Capetown which occurred in institutions outside the Municipality (inward transfers):							
General Hospitals	Male	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Female	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nursing Homes	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	2	—	2	—	—	—
Convalescent Homes	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mental Hospitals	Male	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	Male	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Female	6	—	6	—	—	—

Of the total Capetown deaths (uncorrected) 30.8 per cent. took place in institutions, the percentage of European deaths being 43.5 and of non-European deaths 24.3. Of the deaths in Capetown institutions 381 (186 Europeans and 195 non-Europeans) did not belong to Capetown, and when corrected for outward transfers the percentages are 25.1, 36.8 and 19.6 respectively. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 25.1, 34.1 and 17.6. After including the deaths of Capetown European residents who died outside the Municipality the percentage of deaths of Capetown Europeans which took place in institutions (corrected for outward and inward transfers) becomes 36.7.

Excluded from the above figures regarding deaths in institutions are deaths which occurred in the hospitals in the N'dabeni and Langa native locations. The particulars containing these will be found in Table J, on page 122.

SEASONAL VARIATION.

In the following table deaths are arranged according to the month of registration and classified as to race and sex. The deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are excluded.

Month.	No. of wks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July	5	99	59	158	99	59	158	149	123	272
August	4	73	51	124	73	48	121	120	104	224
September ..	5	74	56	130	73	54	127	149	135	284
October	4	58	41	99	55	41	96	105	75	180
November .. .	4	69	45	114	67	42	109	103	96	199
December .. .	5	73	56	129	72	56	128	141	126	267
January .. .	4	68	60	128	66	59	125	140	118	258
February .. .	4	55	43	98	53	43	96	132	113	245
March .. .	5	61	70	131	60	70	130	136	135	271
April .. .	4	49	47	96	49	44	93	123	116	239
May .. .	4	47	47	94	44	46	90	111	127	238
June .. .	5	84	61	145	82	61	143	165	156	321
Year ..	53	810	636	1,446	793	623	1,416	1,574	1,424	2,998

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

The following table shows the mortality from certain leading causes of death in each month of the year (European deaths corrected for outward and inward transfers; non-European corrected for outward transfers only; deaths belonging to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded):—

Diseases.	Race.	July (5 Weeks).	August (4 Weeks).	September (5 Weeks).	October (4 Weeks).	November (4 Weeks).	December (5 Weeks).	January (4 Weeks).	February (4 Weeks).	March (5 Weeks).	April (4 Weeks).	May (4 Weeks).	June (5 Weeks).	Year (53 Weeks).
Enteric Fever	Eur.	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	8
	Non-E.	3	2	2	—	3	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	24
Smallpox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	—	17
Scarlet Fever	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	Eur.	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	9
	Non-E.	—	2	3	3	3	9	6	6	5	9	5	7	58
Diphtheria and Croup ..	Eur.	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	11
Influenza	Eur.	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
	Non-E.	2	3	3	4	3	—	3	—	3	1	3	1	26
Erysipelas	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	Eur.	7	10	8	5	9	6	6	6	9	3	8	7	84
	Non-E.	42	35	46	37	37	45	50	34	44	43	40	56	509
Tuberculosis, other Forms ..	Eur.	4	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	1	—	14
	Non-E.	9	7	6	7	5	10	7	10	10	4	6	8	89
Cancer, Malignant Disease	Eur.	16	8	12	12	15	18	18	14	24	15	11	19	182
	Non-E.	13	7	8	4	6	3	5	6	13	9	6	6	86
Rheumatic Fever	Eur.	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	8
	Non-E.	—	1	2	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	13
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism and Apoplexy	Eur.	6	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	5	1	5	3	47
	Non-E.	4	7	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	6	39
Heart Disease	Eur.	25	25	35	16	22	13	18	16	16	11	20	37	254
	Non-E.	29	18	31	12	17	17	23	17	20	20	21	22	247
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Eur.	17	12	3	6	8	13	12	7	5	7	6	11	107
	Non-E.	69	49	62	44	42	44	31	43	41	24	35	74	558
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	Eur.	6	3	3	—	1	15	14	4	9	3	2	7	67
	Non-E.	15	9	19	11	22	45	53	44	49	43	28	28	366
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Eur.	5	6	3	8	3	7	4	4	3	5	4	11	63
	Non-E.	10	7	7	5	5	4	1	8	3	10	8	9	77
Puerperal Fever	Eur.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6
	Non-E.	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	8
Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Birth	Eur.	11	4	6	3	1	7	12	—	1	6	6	9	66
	Non-E.	20	19	26	3	11	24	15	15	11	20	25	26	215
External Causes	Eur.	12	9	7	5	9	5	7	9	7	8	2	6	86
	Non-E.	5	7	12	6	10	10	9	6	8	7	4	10	94

Reference to tables K to O on pages 123 to 127 will enable the monthly mortality figures to be compared with meteorological conditions.

SEX.

The deaths during the year under review are classified in the following table according to sex (figures for the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni being excluded) ; the corresponding rates are also shown :—

	Race.	Uncorrected.		Corrected for Outward Transfers.		Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deaths ..	European ..	909	718	793	623	810	636
	Non-European	1,706	1,507	1,574	1,424		
	All Races ..	2,615	2,225	2,367	2,047		
Death Rates per 1,000 population concerned.	European ..	13·40	10·12	11·69	8·78	11·94	8·96
	Non-European	26·95	23·48	24·86	22·18		
	All Races ..	19·94	16·46	18·05	15·15		

It will be seen from the above figures that in Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) amongst males was 33·3 per cent. greater than amongst females ; and in non-Europeans the death rate (corrected for outward transfers) amongst males was 12·1 per cent. greater than amongst females.

AGE AT DEATH.

The number of deaths at various ages are summarised in the following table :—

	No. of Deaths.			Percentage of all Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>A. Europeans :</i>						
Under 1 year	105	90	195	12·96	14·15	13·49
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	21	27	48	2·59	4·25	3·32
" 5 " 25 " ..	56	53	109	6·92	8·33	7·54
" 25 " 65 " ..	344	231	575	4·47	36·32	39·76
" 65 years	284	235	519	35·06	36·95	35·89
Total European deaths ..	810	636	1,446	100·00	100·00	100·00
<i>B. Non-Europeans :</i>						
Under 1 year	531	442	973	33·74	31·04	32·45
Over 1 and under 5 years ..	239	267	506	15·18	18·75	16·88
" 5 " 25 " ..	174	182	356	11·05	12·78	11·88
" 25 " 65 " ..	514	404	918	32·66	28·37	30·62
" 65 years	116	129	245	7·37	9·06	8·17
Total Non-European Deaths	1,574	1,424	2,998	100·00	100·00	100·00

A. Corrected for inward and outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward transfers.

From the above figures it will be seen that for the year under review the deaths under five years of age constitute 16·8 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 49·3 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans ; and that the deaths under 25 years of age constitute 24·4 per cent. of all deaths in the case of Europeans, as compared with 61·2 per cent. of all deaths in the case of non-Europeans.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In the following table are shown the deaths of infants under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality for the Municipality of Capetown for the year 1930-31 :—

	No. of deaths under one year of age.	Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.
Europeans (uncorrected)	213	66·33
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	192	65·04
„ (corrected for outward and inward transfers)	195	64·91
Non-Europeans (uncorrected)	993	156·33
„ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	973	155·80
All Races (uncorrected)	1,206	126·11
„ „ (corrected for outward transfers) ..	1,165	126·67

It will be seen that the non-European infant mortality rate (corrected for outward transfers) was 2·4 times as great as the European.

The rate for All Races shows a slight reduction compared with the previous year; the European rate (corrected for outward and inward transfers) an increase of 7 per cent.; the non-European rate (corrected for outward transfers) a decrease of 3 per cent. The increase in the European rate was caused by increases in the number of deaths caused by pre-natal causes and by whooping cough.

In Table C, on page 115, the yearly infant mortality rates of the Municipality, not including Wynberg Ward, are set out for a series of years. As compared with the mean of the rates for the previous five years the infant mortality rates for 1930-31 show reductions of 6 per cent. as regards all races and 8 per cent. as regards non-Europeans and an increase of 3 per cent. as regards Europeans. For non-Europeans and for all races the rates for 1930-31 are the lowest yet recorded.

In Table A, on pages 96 to 113, the deaths of children under one year of age will be found fully classified as to causes, race and sex. The following two tables are added to show more clearly the principal causes of deaths and age at death.

INFANT MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER 1,000 BIRTHS (1930-31).

Disease.	European.		Non-European.
	B.	A.	A.
Zymotic Diseases (Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever and Whooping Cough) ..	3·00	3·05	4·00
Tuberculosis	0·67	1·69	2·88
Premature Birth, Atelectasis and Congenital Malformation	21·31	21·00	30·26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2·00	2·03	5·92
Convulsions and Meningitis	1·33	1·36	5·12
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	8·99	9·15	39·39
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	15·31	15·24	39·23

A. Corrected for outward transfers.

B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE, AGE, AND CAUSE OF DEATH, CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS.

(Figures for the Native Locations of N'dabeni and Langa excluded.)

Classification No.	DISEASE.	RACE.	Under 1 day.	Under 2 days.	Under 3 days.	Under 4 days.	Under 5 days.	Under 6 days.	Under 7 days.	Total under 7 days.	Over 4 weeks and under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	Under 6 months.	Under 7 months.	Under 8 months.	Under 9 months.	Under 10 months.	Under 11 months.	Under 12 months.	TOTAL Under One Year.				EUROPEAN. Total Corrected for Outward and Inward Transfers.		
			1	2	3	4	5	6				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	Measles	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Scarlet Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping Cough ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	4	7	—	—
10	Diphtheria and Croup	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Erysipelas	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Tuberculosis, Meningeal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	Tuberculosis, Abdominal	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31A to 37B	Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38	Syphilis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
56	Rickets	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71	Simple Meningitis ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
80	Convulsions	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
99A to 99C	Bronchitis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 101A 101B	Pneumonia, All Forms	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	10	17	2	13	18	17	16	14	9	9	11	8	19	152		
112	Gastritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
113	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	5	30	6	22	30	24	22	23	16	8	26	20	45	245		
159	Congenital Malformations.	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
160	Congenital Debility ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
161A	Premature Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
161B	Injury at Birth ..	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part 162	Atelectasis	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
163	Lack of Care	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Part 180	Suffocation (Overlying)	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Causes	Eur. Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTALS.	Eur. Non-E.	27	13	12	3	3	3	4	19	19	11	7	15	9	9	8	6	1	5	8	39	105	90	192	195	195	

Amongst European infants 32·3 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred in the first week of life, and 42·7 per cent. in the first month. Amongst the non-European infants the percentages were 19·4 in the first week and 32·7 in the first month.

In the next table the infant deaths are arranged according to the month of registration. They are also classified for race and sex.

Month.	No. of Weeks.	European. B.			European. A.			Non-European. A.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
July ..	5	13	10	23	13	10	23	49	35	84
August ..	4	8	3	11	8	3	11	34	27	61
September ..	5	11	7	18	11	6	17	51	41	92
October ..	4	4	4	8	4	4	8	26	19	45
November ..	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	39	26	65
December ..	5	16	15	31	16	15	31	52	45	97
January ..	4	14	15	29	13	15	28	47	42	89
February ..	4	5	5	10	5	5	10	57	34	91
March ..	5	10	7	17	10	7	17	40	55	95
April ..	4	5	7	12	5	6	11	35	35	70
May ..	4	5	5	10	5	5	10	38	36	74
June ..	5	11	10	21	11	10	21	63	47	110
Year ..	53	105	90	195	104	88	192	531	442	973

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

In the following table the quarterly figures (annual infant mortality rates corrected for outward transfers) are shown :—

Quarters.	European.	Non-European.
July, August and September, 1930 ..	65·38	135·04
October, November and December, 1930 ..	58·82	142·46
January, February and March, 1931 ..	77·03	173·17
April, May and June, 1931	59·15	175·29

The next table is designed to show the infant mortality for the year under report (corrected for outward transfers) amongst legitimate and illegitimate infants respectively.

	European.	Non-European.	All Races.
Number of Legitimate Births	2,787	4,808	7,595
Number of Legitimate Deaths under one year of age	170	738	908
Infant Mortality (Legitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	61·00	153·49	119·55
Number of Illegitimate Births	165	1,437	1,602
Number of Illegitimate Deaths under one year of age	22	235	257
Infant Mortality (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births ..	133·33	163·54	160·42

In Table D, on page 116, the infant mortality figures will be classified for wards and race.

The native locations of Langa and N'dabeni are not included in the foregoing figures with regard to infant mortality. Particulars regarding the locations will be found in Table J, on page 122.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following table shows the number of deaths of women which occurred in the year 1930-31 from causes connected with pregnancy and the puerperium, classified for causes and for race, and the corresponding mortality rates per 1,000 live births. (Corrected for outward transfers.)

	Deaths.			Maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live births.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
Puerperal septicæmia ..	6	8	14	2·03	1·28	1·52
Abortion, ectopic gestation and other accidents of pregnancy	—	5	5	—	0·80	0·54
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.. .. .	2	4	6	0·68	0·64	0·65
Puerperal hæmorrhage and other accidents of labour ..	6	6	12	2·03	0·96	1·31
Other puerperal conditions ..	—	1	1	—	0·16	0·11
All causes, other than puerperal septicæmia	8	16	24	2·71	2·56	2·61
Total	14	24	38	4·74	3·84	4·13

In the following table the annual maternal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) of the Municipality are shown for a series of years:

	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Causes.			All Causes.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.	Eur.	Non-E.	All Races.
A.									
1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	0·59	1·30	1·02	2·13	3·55	2·98	2·72	4·85	4·00
1919-20 to 1923-24 ..	1·76	1·20	1·40	2·84	2·16	2·41	4·60	3·36	3·81
1924-25 to 1928-29 ..	1·08	2·10	1·76	1·66	3·62	2·99	2·74	5·72	4·73
1929-30	0·76	1·55	1·29	2·66	3·11	2·95	3·42	4·66	4·24
1930-31	1·51	1·46	1·48	2·65	2·37	2·46	4·16	3·83	3·94
B.									
1927-28	1·44	1·79	1·67	1·08	3·22	2·51	2·51	5·01	4·18
1928-29	1·78	1·18	1·37	1·42	3·53	2·85	3·20	4·71	4·22
1929-30	0·68	1·52	1·24	2·73	3·04	2·94	3·41	4·56	4·18
1930-31	2·03	1·28	1·52	2·71	2·56	2·61	4·74	3·84	4·13

A. Municipality exclusive of Ward 15 (Wynberg). B. Extended Municipality.

SECTION III.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications of compulsorily notifiable diseases that were received during the year under review was as follows:—

Disease.	Uncorrected.	Corrected.		Cases brought into Capetown Municipal Area for hospital treatment, corrected for errors of diagnosis (not included in the foregoing columns)	
		For errors of diagnosis.	For errors of diagnosis and by exclusion of imported cases.	From areas of outside authorities.	From ships in Cape-town Harbour.
Scarlet Fever	461	471	465	5	3
Diphtheria	296	285	282	23	1
Enteric Fever	224	209	200	91	—
Puerperal Fever	68	62	62	10	—
Erysipelas	72	72	71	4	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	60	24	22	6	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	10	11	10	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	8	5	5	—	—
Malta Fever	2	2	2	—	—
Leprosy	2	2	2	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	3	3	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum *	278	278	277	10	—
Trachoma	5	5	4	6	—
Influenza	237	240	240	—	5
Influenzal Pneumonia	62	63	62	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	362	373	373	36	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System	1,096	1,104	1,094	48	5
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	117	156	153	16	—
Lead Poisoning	3	4	4	—	—
Totals ..	3,363	3,369	3,331	259	15

* Including cases of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia not in newly born.

The foregoing figures are exclusive of cases in residents at the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni. The cases in these locations are set out in Table J, on page 122.

No cases were reported of the following notifiable diseases: anthrax, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, plague, glanders, rabies, human trypanosomiasis and yellow fever.

In Tables F, G and H, on pages 118, 119, and 120, the notified cases (corrected) are classified:—

Table F:—In months, according to the date of notification certificate, and by race and sex.

Table G:—In Wards and by race and sex.

Table H:—In age groups and by race and sex.

The number of cases notified during a series of past years is set out in Table I, on page 121, and corresponding information will be found in regard to deaths from these and certain other infectious diseases in the table on pages 21 and 22.

Other statistical details as to deaths from infectious diseases are contained in Table A on page 96, and in the table on page 25.

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals will be found on pages 86 to 95.

In January, 1930, extensions were brought into use at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Portwood Road, as follows:—A double-storey pavilion providing accommodation for approximately 100 patients; a temporary (wood-and-iron) pavilion comprising four two-bed isolation wards; nurses' quarters containing 32 single bedrooms with day rooms, etc.; an extension of the maids' sleeping accommodation; and other improvements. The use of Nissen Huts which provided accommodation for eight patients was also discontinued. These alterations increased the accommodation in the hospital to over 300 beds. The new double-storey pavilion has been devoted to the isolation and treatment of non-European cases of tuberculosis, the pavilion of about 45 beds previously used for cases of tuberculosis of all races being now reserved for Europeans. With these extensions the use of the building at the Union Health Department's quarantine station at Rentzkie's Farm, in which 30 non-European cases of tuberculosis were accommodated, has been discontinued.

At the Isolation Hospital, Rentzkie's Farm, there are 42 beds. Adjacent to the latter hospital is the Union Health Department's Isolation Hospital and Quarantine Station for use in connection with the Port Health Administration and for other purposes, which provide accommodation for 52 patients and 87 contacts in addition to an emergency hospital block for 24 patients. The whole of the accommodation at Rentzkie's Farm is administered by the City Health Department.

AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

This is situated in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road. There is garage accommodation in which are housed (beside other departmental cars) five vans and ambulances which are used for the removal of cases of infectious disease and for the transport of infectious and disinfected bedding and supplies.

The disinfecting station comprises two Equifex Steam Disinfectors.

The ambulance and disinfecting service is staffed by two removal inspectors, three motor drivers and two labourers. This staff is also responsible for the disinfecting of houses and other premises for infectious diseases and other conditions. An engineer, assisted by a labourer, is in charge of the disinfecting station, and supervises the machinery of the hospital laundry and the hospital sewage chlorination plant. The disinfection of bedding, etc., for the City Hospital is also done at the disinfecting station.

There is another Equifex Steam Disinfector at Rentzkie's Farm Hospital provided for the needs of that hospital but available also for the purposes of City Health Administration.

The work done during the year by the ambulance and disinfecting service is indicated by the following figures:—

Ambulance Journeys (return).		Disinfections.				Articles destroyed.
To City Hospital.	To other Hospitals or Premises.	Premises.		Articles.		
		For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	For Tuber- culosis.	For other Infectious Diseases.	
1,317	134	654	1,331	2,241	11,381	326

The distance covered during the year by the vans and ambulances was 55,273 miles.

CLEANSING STATION.

A station is equipped for the cleansing of verminous persons at 116 Aspelng Street. It is a small three-roomed house fitted with two baths, steam disinfector and drying closet. Cases of scabies are treated with sulphur baths or by hot baths and sulphur applications. The work done at the Cleansing Station during the year ended 30th June, 1931, is indicated in the following table:—

Persons.	First Attendances.				Total Attendances.			
	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.	Scabies.	Body Lice.	Head Lice only.	Total.
<i>Children under 16 years of age :</i>								
European boys	14	—	4	18	92	—	9	101
European girls	10	—	26	36	76	—	48	124
Non-European boys ..	60	—	3	63	245	—	5	250
Non-European girls ..	97	1	10	108	520	1	21	542
Total children	181	1	43	225	933	1	83	1,017
<i>Adults :</i>								
European males	8	1	—	9	47	2	—	49
European females	1	—	—	1	12	—	—	12
Non-European males ..	25	1	—	26	144	1	—	145
Non-European females ..	25	1	—	26	121	1	—	122
Total adults	59	3	—	62	324	4	—	328
<i>Total Persons :</i>								
European	33	1	30	64	227	2	57	286
Non-European	207	3	13	223	1,030	3	26	1,059
All Races	240	4	43	287	1,257	5	83	1,345

N.B.—Many of the cases of scabies were infested also with lice.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year ended 30th June, 1931, corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases, numbered 1,247 (202 European and 1,045 non-European). These included 1,094 cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system (183 European and 911 non-European) and 153 cases of other forms of tuberculosis (19 European and 134 non-European).

The original number of patients notified was 1,213, of whom 1,096 (185 European and 911 non-European) were reported as pulmonary cases, and 117 (12 European and 105 non-European) as cases of other forms of tuberculosis.

One of those notified as a pulmonary case (a European) and two of those notified as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis (non-Europeans) were found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Nine cases (1 European and 8 non-Europeans) admitted to the City Hospital notified as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 38 (7 European and 31 non-Europeans) from other forms of tuberculosis. Of these 38, 31 (6 European and 25 non-European) were cases of tubercular meningitis.

Ten of the notified cases (corrected) of pulmonary tuberculosis (2 European and 8 non-European) had come to Capetown already suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 53 patients (10 European and 43 non-European) admitted to the City Hospital or other hospitals from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 16 patients (4 European and 12 non-European) diagnosed as suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. After correction for errors of diagnosis the actual number of such cases was 52 of pulmonary tuberculosis (10 European and 42 non-European) and 9 of other forms of tuberculosis (4 European and 5 non-European).

The new notifications corrected for misdiagnosis and imported cases are classified for race, sex, and form of disease as follows:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	113	70	183	476	435	911	589	505	1,094
Other Forms	12	7	19	64	70	134	76	77	153
Total	125	77	202	540	505	1,045	665	582	1,247

These figures are equivalent to incidence rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	European.			Non-European.			All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	1.69	1.00	1.34	7.64	6.89	7.26	4.56	3.80	4.18
Other forms	0.18	0.10	0.14	1.03	1.11	1.07	0.59	0.58	0.58
Total	1.87	1.10	1.48	8.67	8.00	8.33	5.15	4.38	4.76

The deaths from tuberculosis during the year were as follows:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	48	36	84	276	233	509	323	266	589
Other forms	8	6	14	40	49	89	48	55	103
Total	56	42	98	316	282	598	371	321	692

These figures are equivalent to death rates per 1,000 population concerned as set out below:—

	* European.			† Non-European.			† All Races.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Respiratory System..	0·71	0·51	0·61	4·36	3·63	3·99	2·46	1·97	2·21
Other forms ..	0·12	0·08	0·10	0·63	0·76	0·70	0·37	0·41	0·39
Total	0·83	0·59	0·71	4·99	4·39	4·69	2·83	2·38	2·60

* Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

† Corrected for outward transfers only.

There were 29 deaths from tuberculosis in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni (excluded from the above figures) and of these, 11 males and 9 females died of phthisis and the remaining 9 cases (3 males and 6 females) died of other forms of tuberculosis. The number of cases of tuberculosis notified from the locations will be found in Table J on page 122.

The death rate amongst non-Europeans was 6·9 times as great as that amongst Europeans (corrected for outward transfers). In Europeans the death rate amongst males was 1·4 times as great as amongst females and in non-Europeans 1·1 times as great.

The age distribution of deaths is shown in Table A on page 100 from which it will be seen that for tuberculosis of the respiratory system 81 per cent. of the European deaths and 78 per cent. of the non-European were in persons aged from 15 to 55 years, while in the case of other forms of tuberculosis 47 of the 89 deaths of non-Europeans were of children under 5 years of age and 7 of the 14 European deaths. There were 2 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system amongst Europeans under 5 years of age and 46 (or 9 per cent. of the number at all ages) amongst non-Europeans under 5.*

The notifications of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year under review, corrected for imported cases and errors of diagnosis are classified below according to the parts of the body affected:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Meninges	8	4	26	32	70
Abdominal	—	—	1	8	9
Bones and joints	2	1	22	17	42
Glands	1	1	10	5	17
Other organs	1	—	—	1	2
Disseminated	—	1	5	7	13
Total	12	7	64	70	153

The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis registered during the year (corrected for outward transfers) are similarly classified below according to the death certification:—

	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tuberculosis, meningeal	8	4	25	30	67
„ abdominal	—	1	2	6	9
„ of bones and joints	—	1	3	2	6
„ of lymphatic system	—	—	3	—	3
„ of the genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	—
„ of other organs	—	—	1	1	2
„ disseminated	—	—	6	10	16
Total	8	6	40	49	103

These deaths are further classified in Table A on pages 100 and 101.

* In this paragraph the figures for Europeans are corrected for inward and outward transfers and those for non-Europeans for outward transfers only. The deaths of residents at the Native Locations of Langa and N'dabeni are not included.

The following tables show the length of residence in the City of Capetown of cases notified during the year 1930-31 and not fatal up to the end of the year, and of all cases which died during the year, respectively:—

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF CAPETOWN OF PERSONS NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND NOT SINCE DEAD, FROM 1ST JULY, 1930, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1931 (CORRECTED FOR IMPORTED INFECTION AND MISDIAGNOSIS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— 3
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	2 28	— 3	2 35
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	1 —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	1 4	7 67	— 3	10 76
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	— 4	2 5	4 5	5 6	2 3	1 3	11 40	20 101	3 25	48 192
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	2 1	2 5	2 5	2 5	— 9	5 3	29 74	23 92	5 25	70 219
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	— 4	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 2	— —	19 50	5 19	1 7	25 87
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— 2
Totals	E. Non-E	2 11	5 11	6 14	7 14	3 15	6 6	60 168	57 310	9 65	155 614

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CAPETOWN OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 3RD JULY, 1931 (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS).

Age.	Race.	InCape- town, under 6 months.	InCape- town, 6 months & under 1 year.	InCape- town, 1 year & under 2 years.	InCape- town, 2 years & under 3 years.	InCape- town, 3 years & under 4 years.	InCape- town, 4 years & under 5 years.	InCape- town, over 5 years.	All Life in Cape- town.	No Record.	Total.
0—1 year.	E. Non-E	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 13	— 4	5 18
1—5 years.	E. Non-E	— 2	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 65	1 5	4 75
5—15 years.	E. Non-E	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	1 2	— 1	1 3	5 44	— 3	7 56
15—25 years.	E. Non-E	— 1	1 3	— 2	1 5	1 4	— 3	3 24	12 76	— 18	18 136
25—45 years.	E. Non-E	— 4	— —	1 3	1 2	— 5	2 4	10 70	12 96	2 29	28 213
45 years and over.	E. Non-E	1 1	— —	— —	1 —	— 2	— 1	15 57	9 24	6 15	32 100
Age unknown	E. Non-E	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	E. Non-E	1 8	1 8	1 7	3 7	2 13	2 9	29 154	46 318	9 74	94 598

In addition to the deaths recorded above, 3 European males, 1 European female, 3 non-European males and 1 non-European female, notified cases of tuberculosis, died during the year and were certified as dying of other causes of death than tuberculosis. With regard to European males one was certified as dying of angina pectoris, 1 of chronic bronchitis and 1 of bronchiectasis. The European female died of bronchiectasis. Concerning the non-European males, 1 was certified as dying of broncho-pneumonia, 1 of lobar pneumonia and 1 of carcinoma of the stomach. The non-European female died of acute lobar pneumonia.

81 deaths (17 European and 64 non-European) took place without any previous notification having been received, and the general position in regard to the stage of the disease at the time of notification is unsatisfactory. There are far too few notifications of cases at the early stage when treatment is more hopeful, and this is of great importance in view of the fact that treatment is available at the City Hospital and at Nelspoort Sanatorium.

In Table A on page 101 and Table B on page 114 the deaths from tuberculosis will be found classified in wards.

The ward distribution of the notified cases of tuberculosis will be found in Table G on page 119 and the age distribution in Table H on page 120.

The annual deaths and death rates from tuberculosis for the past seventeen years, corrected for outward transfers, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 population.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1914-1915	89	384	1.11	5.09
1915-1916	74	323	0.89	4.21
1916-1917	95	430	1.10	5.55
1917-1918	78	353	0.87	4.50
1918-1919	75	302	0.81	3.80
1919-1920	80	304	0.83	3.77
1920-1921	73	334	0.73	4.10
1921-1922	101	286	0.98	3.43
1922-1923	79	355	0.75	4.12
1923-1924	79	399	0.73	4.47
1924-1925	95	422	0.85	4.51
1925-1926	70	367	0.63	3.87
1926-1927	97	449	0.85	4.59
1927-1928	*100 †107	*453 †522	*0.86 †0.83	*4.48 †4.57
1928-1929	*79 †85	*467 †528	*0.66 †0.65	*4.47 †4.48
1929-1930	*82 †93	*531 †613	*0.67 †0.69	*4.92 †5.05
1930-1931	*88 †94	*520 †598	*0.70 †0.68	*4.58 †4.69

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

The work done during the year under review in connection with tuberculosis is indicated by the following returns:—

Visits by Health Visitors to cases of tuberculosis	6,450
Number of new cases who attended at the Tuberculosis Clinic	950
Total attendances at the Tuberculosis Clinic	5,826
Number of Capetown cases of tuberculosis admitted to the City Hospitals	320
Number of Capetown cases admitted to the Nelspoort Sanatorium	105
Number of new cases put on allowance of bread and milk	340
Cost of bread and milk supplied to indigent patients (year ended 30th June, 1931)	£2,193 18 0

Visiting has been done mainly by three health visitors who devote the whole of their time to this work and also attend the tuberculosis clinic.

NELSPOORT SANATORIUM.

The Nelspoort Sanatorium was built from a capital fund composed of £25,000 given by Mr. John Garlick of Capetown, whose generous initiative made the scheme possible, £25,000 by various local authorities in the Cape Province (including £9,000 from the Capetown Corporation up to the end of the period under report), and £50,000 by the Union Government. With this fund the Salt River Farm of 8,358 morgen was purchased at Nelspoort, Cape Province. The site is on the Karoo at an elevation of about 3,260 feet above sea level, and is on the main railway line at a distance of 371 miles from Capetown. Buildings for the accommodation of 116 patients have been erected, together with administrative buildings and works sufficient for a considerable extension of the ward accommodation. The farm is worked in connection with the sanatorium.

The Union Government controls the sanatorium under the terms of the Public Health Act, 1919, and there is an advisory committee which includes the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health of Capetown. The institution is primarily for the needs of the Cape Province and the patients from the other provinces are only admitted subject to the requirements of the Cape Province being met. Paying patients are received at a charge of 12s. 6d. a day, which fully covers the cost. In regard to part-paying and free patients, these are received only on the application of local authorities and on the basis of one-half of the cost (less part payment) being paid by the local authority, the Union Government bearing the other half of the cost. For this purpose the cost has since the 1st January, 1929, been reckoned at 10s. 6d. per European patient and 8s. 6d. per non-European patient per day.

The numbers of all patients and Capetown patients in the Sanatorium on the last day of each month for the year ended 30th June, 1931, have been as follows :—

Date.	Total.			Capetown.		
	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
1930.						
31st July	65	25	90	31	18	49
31st August	60	26	86	23	18	41
30th September	58	23	81	22	11	33
31st October	53	22	75	19	7	26
30th November	55	17	72	20	7	27
31st December	52	16	68	18	7	25
1931.						
31st January	58	19	77	22	6	28
28th February	59	23	82	21	8	29
31st March	53	26	79	15	11	26
30th April	58	29	87	21	15	36
31st May	58	30	88	24	18	42
30th June	62	35	97	26	21	47

In regard to Capetown cases, application for admission is made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The Medical Officer of Health decides as to the suitability of the case, and as to the payment, if any, to be made by the patient, upon the reports of the Medical Officer in charge of the tuberculosis clinic who advises as to medical condition, and of the Health Visitor, who investigates social condition. The cost of transport to and from the sanatorium is shared by the Government and the Corporation. Special compartments are used for this purpose with precautions in regard to disinfection. All the patients have been seen off from Capetown Station by a representative of the City Health Department.

The expenditure of the City Council in connection with the treatment at Nelspoort of patients from the area of the extended municipality from the 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, amounted to £3,230 8s. 0d., as follows :—

Treatment at Sanatorium	£2,982	16	5
Railway fares	206	9	1
Meals on train	24	12	1
Sundries	16	10	5
Total	£3,230	8	0

The Union Government contributed an approximately equal sum.

During the year ended 30th June, 1931, there were 105 admissions to the Sanatorium from Capetown. Of these admissions, 24 were of patients who had had a previous period of treatment in the institution, so that the number of new cases from Capetown who were admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1931, was 81. The following is an analysis of the 105 admissions from Capetown during the year :—

Age.					European.		Non-European.		Total.
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 10 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	—	3
15 to 25	..	..	..	..	16	8	6	10	40
25 to 35	..	..	..	..	16	8	6	8	38
35 to 45	..	..	..	..	10	5	3	2	20
45 to 55	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	1	4
55 to 65	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	46	22	16	21	105
Paying patients	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Part-paying patients	..	..	..	..	4	1	—	—	5
Free patients	..	..	..	..	42	21	16	21	100
Total	..	..	..	..	46	22	16	21	105
<i>Period of treatment at Sanatorium—</i>									
Under 30 days	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—	2
From 30- 39 days	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1	2
„ 40- 49	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
„ 50- 59	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
„ 60- 69	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1	2
„ 70- 79	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	3
„ 80- 89	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	6
„ 90- 99	..	..	..	..	14	1	3	—	18
„ 100-109	..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	3
„ 110-119	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	—	7
„ 120-129	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	4	16
„ 130-139	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
„ 140-149	..	..	..	..	4	1	—	2	7
„ 150-159	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	13
„ 160-169	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
„ 170-179	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	9
„ 180-216	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	3	12
Total	..	..	..	..	46	22	16	21	105

In the following tables is set out the condition year by year of the Capetown patients who were admitted to the Sanatorium prior to the year under report. The judgment of the condition is based chiefly upon the reports of the Tuberculosis Health Visitors :—

AFTER-HISTORY OF 171 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE PERIOD 5TH MAY, 1924, TO 30TH JUNE, 1925.

	(1) Condition in Dec., 1925.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	3	2	—	1	6	4	2	—	1	7
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1925 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	4	2	1	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	26	25	13	19	83	11	9	4	6	30
Not improved or worse	4	5	3	7	19	2	—	—	—	2
Died since discharge	7	3	11	7	28	23	19	23	21	86
Removed and lost sight of	5	11	4	3	23	9	21	5	11	46
Total	49	51	32	39	171	49	51	32	39	171

AFTER-HISTORY OF 96 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 30TH JUNE, 1926.

	(1) Condition in Nov., 1926.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1926 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	16	26	8	7	57	5	9	5	3	22
Not improved or worse	3	11	1	1	16	—	1	—	—	1
Died since discharge	6	1	—	1	8	13	14	5	6	38
Removed and lost sight of	4	2	—	3	9	13	17	—	3	33
Total	33	41	10	12	96	33	41	10	12	96

AFTER-HISTORY OF 109 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1927.

	(1) Condition in Aug., 1927.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	2	2	4	2	10	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	2	—	4	1	1	2	—	4
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1927 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	18	18	6	10	52	7	10	4	5	26
Not improved or worse	1	6	5	8	20	—	—	2	—	2
Died since discharge	5	2	—	1	8	11	8	7	11	37
Removed and lost sight of	7	5	1	1	14	15	16	3	6	40
Total	34	35	18	22	109	34	35	18	22	109

AFTER-HISTORY OF 89 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1928.

	(1) Condition in Aug., 1928.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	5	7	6	3	21	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1928 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	17	15	9	8	49	8	4	5	5	22
Not improved or worse	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	5
Died since discharge	2	1	1	—	4	9	9	10	3	31
Removed and lost sight of	5	3	2	1	11	13	13	2	1	29
Total	31	28	18	12	89	31	28	18	12	89

AFTER-HISTORY OF 118 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929.

	(1) Condition in Nov., 1929.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	2	5	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1929 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Improved	33	16	14	13	76	17	9	9	8	43
Not improved or worse	2	6	3	3	14	3	1	—	—	4
Died since discharge	3	3	1	—	7	9	8	7	3	27
Removed and lost sight of	9	4	—	—	13	20	15	1	5	41
Total	49	34	18	17	118	49	34	18	17	118

AFTER-HISTORY OF 105 NEW CASES ADMITTED TO NELSPOORT
SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1930.

	(1) Condition in Nov., 1930.					(2) Condition in Nov., 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
Still in the Sanatorium	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	3
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1930 (1) or 30th June, 1931 (2)	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	4
Improved	26	23	21	11	81	16	15	13	8	52
Not improved or worse	2	3	4	2	11	2	3	4	3	12
Died since discharge	4	—	1	—	5	5	3	4	2	14
Removed and lost sight of	3	—	—	—	3	11	5	3	1	20
Total	36	28	27	14	105	36	28	27	14	105

The condition in November, 1931, of the 81 new cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year ended 30th June, 1931, has been investigated with the following result :—

	Condition in November, 1931.				
	European.		Non-European.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Still in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—
Died in the Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—
Re-admitted to the Sanatorium after 30th June, 1931	—	—	—	—	—
Improved	28	11	6	13	58
Not improved or worse	4	4	2	2	12
Died since discharge	1	—	—	—	1
Removed and lost sight of	4	4	1	1	10
Total	37	19	9	16	81

Amongst the chief factors in causing tuberculosis are bad nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, bad industrial conditions and alcoholism and other vices ; and while good results may be expected from the treatment and isolation of patients it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the most promising line of attack on tuberculosis is in the direction of the improvement of housing and of sanitary and social conditions generally.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31 corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 200 (97 European and 103 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.76 per 1,000 population (0.71 European and 0.82 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 224, of which 9 were in respect of imported cases. 23 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from enteric fever. 8 cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have enteric fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 91 patients admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality and from ships in Capetown Harbour diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever. After corrections for errors of diagnosis, the number of such cases was 86.

The number of deaths amongst the 200 Capetown cases was 27 (8 European and 19 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 13.5 per cent. (5.2 per cent. European and 18.4 per cent. non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from enteric fever registered during the year numbered 32 (8 European and 24 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.12 per 1,000 population (0.06 European and 0.19 non-European).

From this disease there were also 4 cases (natives) and 3 deaths at N'dabeni Location, and one fatal case (native) at the Langa Location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out, for the Municipality exclusive of the Wynberg Ward, the number of enteric cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	250	3.13	218	2.89	21	0.26	23	0.30
1915-16	163	1.96	133	1.73	8	0.01	28	0.37
1916-17	163	1.90	149	1.92	14	0.16	32	0.41
1917-18	138	1.55	124	1.58	12	0.13	31	0.40
1918-19	204	2.20	191	2.40	18	0.19	33	0.42
1919-20	251	2.60	202	2.50	21	0.22	42	0.52
1920-21	345	3.46	308	3.78	37	0.37	46	0.56
1921-22	204	1.98	207	2.48	21	0.20	42	0.50
1922-23	180	1.71	141	1.64	22	0.21	27	0.31
1923-24	121	1.12	93	1.04	12	0.11	20	0.23
1924-25	79	0.72	94	1.02	8	0.07	20	0.21
1925-26	87	0.78	100	1.05	8	0.07	17	0.18
1926-27	117	1.02	123	1.25	15	0.13	27	0.28
1927-28	103	0.88	127	1.25	9	0.08	23	0.23
1928-29	99	0.83	96	0.82	13	0.11	23	0.22
1929-30	82	0.67	88	0.81	8	0.07	16	0.15
1930-31	91	0.74	84	0.75	8	0.06	21	0.19

The cases in 1930-31 occurred in 176 houses, in 159 of which there was one case each, in 13 two cases each, in 2 three cases each, in 1 four cases, and in 1 five cases.

Reference to Table F on page 118 will show that the disease was most prevalent during January and April, 1931.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 120.

Of the 224 uncorrected cases, 173 were admitted to the City Hospital and 19 were treated in other hospitals.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 282 (189 European and 93 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1·08 per 1,000 population (1·38 European and 0·74 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 296, of which 3 were in respect of imported cases. 15 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from diphtheria. Four cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have diphtheria.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 25 cases of diphtheria (one of which was admitted under another diagnosis), admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

The number of deaths amongst the 282 Capetown cases was 22 (10 European and 12 non-European), giving a case mortality rate of 7·8 per cent. (5·3 European, 12·9 non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from this disease registered during the year numbered 20 (9 European and 11 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0·08 per 1,000 population (0·06 European and 0·09 non-European).

Of this disease there were also 3 cases (non-fatal) in natives at the N'dabeni Location and 2 cases (non-fatal) in natives at the Langa Location. These are excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out, for the Municipality exclusive of the Wynberg Ward, the number of diphtheria cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	155	1·94	62	0·82	16	0·20	22	0·29
1915-16	189	2·27	51	0·67	17	0·20	19	0·25
1916-17	164	1·91	41	0·53	10	0·12	13	0·17
1917-18	107	1·20	32	0·41	7	0·08	11	0·14
1918-19	113	1·22	25	0·31	3	0·03	10	0·13
1919-20	125	1·30	36	0·45	8	0·08	12	0·15
1920-21	75	0·75	25	0·29	5	0·05	3	0·04
1921-22	89	0·86	18	0·22	8	0·08	6	0·07
1922-23	121	1·15	24	0·28	11	0·10	5	0·06
1923-24	163	1·51	49	0·55	9	0·08	11	0·12
1924-25	209	1·90	41	0·45	17	0·15	8	0·09
1925-26	180	1·60	46	0·48	8	0·07	11	0·12
1926-27	186	1·62	87	0·89	12	0·10	16	0·16
1927-28	135	1·14	53	0·52	10	0·09	10	0·10
1928-29	142	1·19	67	0·64	12	0·10	14	0·13
1929-30	149	1·22	54	0·50	14	0·11	11	0·10
1930-31	177	1·44	91	0·81	8	0·06	10	0·09

The cases in 1930-31 occurred in 266 houses, in 253 of which there was one case each, in 11 two cases each, in 1 three cases, and in 1 four cases.

In Table F on page 118 is shown the monthly distribution of the cases throughout the year.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 120.

Of the 296 uncorrected cases, 243 were admitted to the City Hospital, and 2 were treated in other hospitals.

SCHICK-TESTING AND ANTI-DIPHTHERIA INOCULATION.

A report on this subject was included in the Annual Report for 1928-29. During the year under report the work has been continued, both in certain schools and institutions and in the Child Welfare Centres.

Special sessions have been held at certain of the Child Welfare Centres, where young children have received protective inoculations of diphtheria prophylactic without preliminary Schick-testing. Much propaganda work has been carried out by the Health Visitors to convince the mothers of the advisability of availing themselves of protective inoculation for their children.

Where application has been made by the principal of the school or institution for the protective inoculation of the children, arrangements have been made to hold sessions there. In most cases Schick-testing has been carried out prior to inoculation.

The prophylactic that has been used has been Toxoid-Antitoxin in some cases and Anatoxin in others.

The following figures indicate the work done during the year ended 30th June, 1931:—

					Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested :</i>								
Schools	..	..	..	..	463	112	36	611
Institutions	..	..	..	..	11	13	—	24
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	15	3	—	18
Total	..	..	..	..	489	128	36	653
<i>Persons subjected to first series of protective inoculations :</i>								
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,149
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,611

					1st of series.	2nd of series.	3rd of series.	4th of series.	Total.
<i>Number of first series protective inoculations given :</i>									
Schools	..	..	..	..	451	442	406	2	1,301
Institutions	..	..	..	..	11	10	10	—	31
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	1,149	913	751	1	2,814
Total	..	..	..	..	1,611	1,365	1,167	3	4,146

					Positive.	Negative.	Not read.	Total.
<i>Persons Schick-tested after protective inoculation :</i>								
Schools	..	..	..	..	41	212	8	261
Institutions	..	..	..	..	7	18	—	25
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	11	124	7	142
Total	..	..	..	..	59	354	15	428

<i>Persons, Schick-positive after first series, subjected to second series of inoculations :</i>									
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43

					1st of series.	2nd of series.	3rd of series.	4th of series.	Total.
<i>Number of second series protective inoculations given :</i>									
Schools	..	..	..	..	38	38	30	—	106
Institutions	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	—	15
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	43	43	35	—	121

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis numbered 465 (425 European and 40 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 1.77 per 1,000 population (3.11 European and 0.32 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 462, of which 6 were in respect of imported cases. Four of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital, and one at home, not to be suffering from scarlet fever. 14 cases admitted to the City Hospital for other diseases proved to have scarlet fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 8 cases of scarlet fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

There was one death (European female) amongst the 466 Capetown cases giving a case mortality rate for Europeans of 0.2 per cent. In addition there was a fatal non-European case treated at home which having been notified as suffering from scarlet fever was certified as dying from broncho-pneumonia ten days after the onset of illness. This case is regarded as not one of scarlet fever. There was also a European case which died from ulcerative endocarditis 5½ months after the onset of scarlet fever, and is not counted as a death from scarlet fever.

There was 1 European death from this disease registered during the year.

Of this disease there was also one case (non-fatal) in a native at the N'dabeni Location. This is excluded from the above figures.

In the following table are set out, for the Municipality exclusive of the Wynberg Ward, the number of scarlatinal cases and deaths, together with the corresponding rates, for a series of years:—

Year.	Cases.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1914-15	78	0.98	10	0.13	2	0.03	—	—
1915-16	128	1.54	8	0.10	—	—	—	—
1916-17	52	0.60	4	0.05	—	—	—	—
1917-18	97	1.09	13	0.17	—	—	—	—
1918-19	153	1.65	18	0.23	—	—	—	—
1919-20	274	2.84	23	0.29	3	0.03	—	—
1920-21	224	2.25	15	0.18	2	0.02	—	—
1921-22	97	0.94	9	0.11	—	—	—	—
1922-23	47	0.45	5	0.06	—	—	—	—
1923-24	26	0.24	3	0.03	—	—	—	—
1924-25	50	0.46	1	0.01	—	—	—	—
1925-26	129	1.15	8	0.08	—	—	1	0.01
1926-27	123	1.07	11	0.11	—	—	—	—
1927-28	217	1.85	6	0.06	3	0.03	—	—
1928-29	125	1.05	10	0.10	—	—	1	0.01
1929-30	231	1.89	17	0.16	1	0.01	1	0.01
1930-31	351	2.85	35	0.31	1	0.01	—	—

The cases in 1930-31 occurred in 398 houses, in 346 of which there was one case each, in 40 two cases each, in 9 three cases each (one of these houses being an institution), in 2 four cases each, and in 1 five cases.

The monthly distribution of the cases is shown in Table F on page 118. The prevalence was greatest in the first half of the year (July-December, 1930), there having been an increase in incidence which began in May, 1930.

The ward distribution of the cases will be found in Table G on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 120.

Of the 462 uncorrected cases, 246 were admitted to the City Hospital and 1 was treated in another hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31 corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and for misdiagnosis, numbered 71 (41 European and 30 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 72.

There were also 4 cases of erysipelas admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

There were 4 deaths from erysipelas (2 European and 2 non-European) during the year.

Of the 72 uncorrected cases, 28 were admitted to the City Hospital and 4 were treated in other hospitals.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected by the exclusion of imported cases and for misdiagnosis, numbered 22 (4 European and 18 non-European). This is equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.08 per 1,000 population (0.03 European and 0.14 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 60, of which 2 were in respect of imported cases. 36 of these were afterwards found in the City Hospital not to be suffering from cerebrospinal fever.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, there were 6 cases of cerebrospinal fever admitted to the City Hospital from outside the Municipality.

The number of deaths amongst the 22 Capetown cases was 18 (3 European and 15 non-European), giving a case mortality of 81.8 per cent. (75.0 European and 83.0 non-European). The corresponding percentages for 1929-30 were 59.7, 64.3 and 58.3.

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 18 (3 European and 15 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 0.07 per 1,000 population (0.02 European and 0.12 non-European).

There were no cases at the Langa or N'dabeni Locations.

In the following table the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable:—

Year.	Cases notified.				Deaths.			
	European.		Non-European.		European.		Non-European.	
1915-16	2		—		—		—	
1916-17	2		—		1		—	
1917-18	6		2		3		2	
1918-19	3		5		—		5	
1919-20	3		6		3		5	
1920-21	4		1		3		1	
1921-22	4		1		—		—	
1922-23	4		5		4		2	
1923-24	2		3		2		3	
1924-25	6		19		5		11	
1925-26	4		21		5		19	
1926-27	10		39		6		29	
1927-28	31*	39†	159*	183†	13*	18†	79*	92†
1928-29	27*	30†	94*	101†	14*	16†	57*	59†
1929-30	13*	14†	45*	48†	7*	8†	25*	27†
1930-31	4*	4†	16*	18†	3*	3†	14*	15†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

It will be seen from these figures that the abnormal incidence rate of cerebrospinal fever which reached its maximum in the year 1927-28 and declined during 1928-29 and 1929-30 showed a further decline in 1930-31.

The cases were analysed in some detail in former annual reports, and to complete the record the smaller number of cases in the year now under report are similarly analysed below.

The age and sex distribution of the cases was as follows :—

Age.	European.		Non-European.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	1	—	4	2
1 and under 5	—	—	2	1
5 and under 10	—	—	1	2
10 and under 15	1	—	2	1
15 and under 25	—	—	2	—
25 and over	—	2	—	1
	2	2	11	7

The monthly incidence of the cases (by date of notification) was as follows :—

	1930.			1931.	
	European.	Non-Eur.		European.	Non-Eur.
July	1	1	January	—	—
August	—	1	February	—	1
September	1	1	March	—	2
October	1	2	April	—	2
November	—	1	May	1	1
December	—	3	June	—	3
			Total	4	18

The ward distribution of the cases is shown in the following table :—

Ward.	European.		Non-European.	
	No. of Cases.	Cases per 1,000 population.	No. of Cases.	Cases per 1,000 population.
1	1	0·01	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	1	0·01
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	6	0·05
7	—	—	4	0·03
8	1	0·01	—	—
9	1	0·01	1	0·01
10	1	0·01	—	—
11	—	—	2	0·02
12	—	—	2	0·02
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	2	0·02
Total	4	0·03	18	0·14

To investigate the influence of overcrowding the number of persons per room (exclusive of kitchens) has been ascertained in the twenty-one dwelling houses where cases occurred. The results are as follows:—

No. of persons per room.	Houses.	
	European.	Non-European.
Under 1	—	—
1 and under 1·5 ..	2	1
1·5 and under 2 ..	1	—
2 and under 3	—	1
3 and under 4	1	7
4 and under 5	—	5
5 and under 6	—	1
6 and under 7	—	2
Total	4	17

In the 1926 census all private dwellings were classified according to the number of persons per room (exclusive of kitchens) and the census returns show tables on this point for the Capetown Municipality (exclusive of Wynberg) in the case of non-Europeans, and for “ Capetown and Suburbs ” in the case of Europeans. (Neither of these tables would differ substantially from tables for Capetown Municipality with Wynberg.) In the following table the classification according to the number of persons per room is shown for Europeans and non-Europeans separately, (a) for houses (21) where cases occurred, and (b) for all houses as given in the 1926 census returns in the manner shown above:—

No. of persons per room exclusive of kitchens.	Percentage classification of dwellings.					
	European.			Non-European.		
	Where cases of C.S.F. occurred	Municipality	b	Where cases of C.S.F. occurred	Municipality	b
	(a)	(b)	— a	(a)	(b)	— a
Under 1	—	36·0	—	—	2·8	—
1 and under 1·5 ..	50·0	33·6	0·7	5·9	10·3	1·7
1·5 and under 2 ..	25·0	14·5	0·6	—	9·8	—
2 and under 3	—	12·6	—	5·9	29·3	5·0
3 and under 4	25·0	2·4	0·1	41·2	22·7	0·6
4 and over	—	0·9	—	47·0	25·1	0·5
	100·0	100·0		100·0	100·0	

During the year under report (1930-31) the 4 European cases each occurred in a separate house. Of the 18 non-European cases, there were 16 houses with one case in each, and 1 house with two cases.

The duration of illness prior to death is shown below in respect of the 18 fatal cases.

						European.	Non-European.
1 day .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
3 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
6 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
7 days .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
						— 1	— 8
1-2 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
2-3 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Over 3 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
						—	—
						3	15
						—	—

Of the 22 (corrected) Capetown cases, 11 were treated at the City Hospital, and 11 at home. The cases that were not removed to the hospital either died before notification or were too ill to be moved. The diagnosis of the cases treated in hospital was checked by bacteriological examinations and the figures are corrected by the exclusion of all cases except those caused by meningococcal infection. Such correction was not possible in respect of cases not removed to hospital.

INFECTIVE ENCEPHALITIS.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 5 (1 European and 4 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 8, and 4 of these were found, after admission to the City Hospital, not to be suffering from infective encephalitis. One case admitted to the hospital for another disease proved to be a case of infective encephalitis.

Of the 5 cases 3 were fatal (all non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 3 (non-Europeans—2 males and 1 female) equivalent to a non-European death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population.

In the following table the number of cases of infective encephalitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable:—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1920-21	3	1	2	1
1921-22	5	—	5	—
1922-23	3	1	2	1
1923-24	5	4	3	4
1924-25	6	5	3	4
1925-26	6	10	6	7
1926-27	6	5	4	5
1927-28	7* 8†	2* 3†	3* 3†	2* 3†
1928-29	5* 7†	5* 5†	3* 5†	3* 3†
1929-30	4* 4†	2* 3†	3* 3†	—* —†
1930-31	1* 1†	4* 4†	—* —†	3* 3†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases.

The monthly distribution of the cases will be found in Table F on page 118, the ward distribution in Table G on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H on page 120.

Of the 5 cases, two were treated at the City Hospital, none in other hospitals, and three at home.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

The cases of this disease recorded in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 10 (5 European and 5 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 10, of which one was an imported case. One patient admitted to the City Hospital for a different disease, proved to be a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis.

Of the 10 cases one was fatal (a non-European).

The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 2, both non-European females.

In the following table the number of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis notified and of deaths from the disease are shown for each year since it was made notifiable :—

Year.	Cases notified.		Deaths.	
	European.	Non-European.	European.	Non-European.
1915-16	4	5	Not separately classified.	
1916-17	3	1	1	2
1917-18	3	2	1	1
1918-19	2	2	2	—
1919-20	1	1	—	1
1920-21	3	1	—	—
1921-22	1	1	1	1
1922-23	—	1	—	1
1923-24	1	—	—	—
1924-25	1	1	1	1
1925-26	—	—	—	—
1926-27	2	—	1	—
1927-28	7* 8†	4* 4†	2* 2†	1* 1†
1928-29	4* 4†	1* 1†	1* 1†	—* —†
1929-30	11* 11†	5* 6†	3* 3†	1* 1†
1930-31	3* 5†	5* 5†	—* —†	2* 2†

* Municipality not including Wynberg ward. † Municipality including Wynberg ward.

Every case was in a different house, there being no secondary cases.

The monthly distribution of the cases is shown in Table F, on page 118.

The ward distribution will be found in Table G, on page 119, and the age and sex distribution in Table H, on page 120.

Of the 10 cases two were treated at the City Hospital, three in other hospitals and five at home.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The notification of these diseases is very incomplete, and in regard to influenza only the first case in an outbreak in a house or institution is notifiable. In the year 1930-31 the corrected number of notified cases was as follows :—

Influenza	240
Influenzal pneumonia	63
Acute primary pneumonia	373

A more reliable index to the condition is to be found in the death returns. In the following table is set out for each year from the great epidemic onwards the number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified as due to influenza and certain other causes of death, including pneumonia, which sometimes increase in the presence of influenzal infection. (Deaths in the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni excluded.)

Year.	Influenza.		Diseases of the heart.		Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.
1918-1919 ..	864	2,893	120	118	47	216	239	229	52	252
1919-1920 ..	2	5	130	116	39	203	71	385	58	261
1920-1921 ..	1	18	176	126	42	237	89	418	55	288
1921-1922 ..	5	10	153	137	43	197	112	379	87	237
1922-1923 ..	6	5	147	137	39	222	91	407	61	303
1923-1924 ..	3	3	135	164	32	185	92	445	72	336
1924-1925*..	25	30	200	193	29	148	58	323	89	372
1925-1926*..	13	22	191	205	26	213	70	269	63	313
1926-1927*..	13	18	151	202	40	255	84	837	91	399
1927-1928*	20	52	230	227	39	305	96	509	97	441
1928-1929*	23	33	243	221	40	217	93	390	75	435
1929-1930*	32	29	244	230	36	21	65	338	79	500
1930-1931*	9	26	254	247	46	201	58	345	84	509

*Corrected for European inward transfers. City extended in 1927-1928 by incorporation of Wynberg Municipality.

In the next table are shown the corresponding death rates per 1,000 population:—

Year.	Influenza.		Diseases of the Heart.		Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1918-1919 ..	9.33	36.41	1.30	1.49	0.51	2.72	2.58	2.88	0.56	3.17
1919-1920 ..	0.02	0.06	1.35	1.44	0.40	2.52	0.74	4.77	0.60	3.24
1920-1921 ..	0.01	0.22	1.76	1.55	0.42	2.91	0.89	5.13	0.55	3.53
1921-1922 ..	0.05	0.12	1.48	1.64	0.42	2.36	1.09	4.54	0.84	2.84
1922-1923 ..	0.06	0.06	1.40	1.59	0.37	2.58	0.86	4.72	0.58	3.52
1923-1924 ..	0.03	0.03	1.25	1.84	0.30	2.07	0.85	4.98	0.67	3.76
1924-1925* ..	0.22	0.32	1.79	2.06	0.26	1.59	0.52	3.46	0.80	3.98
1925-1926* ..	0.12	0.23	1.71	2.16	0.23	2.25	0.63	2.84	0.56	3.30
1926-1927* ..	0.11	0.18	1.32	2.06	0.35	2.61	0.74	3.96	0.80	4.08
1927-1928* ..	0.16	0.46	1.79	1.99	0.30	2.67	0.75	4.46	0.76	3.86
1928-1929* ..	0.18	0.28	1.86	1.88	0.31	1.84	0.71	3.31	0.57	3.69
1929-1930* ..	0.24	0.24	1.83	1.90	0.27	1.82	0.49	2.78	0.59	4.12
1930-1931* ..	0.06	0.20	1.83	1.94	0.33	1.58	0.42	2.71	0.61	3.99

*Corrected for European inward transfers.

Other statistical details will be found in Tables A, F, G, H and I on pages 96, 118, 119, 120 and 121.

Regarding Capetown cases, 8 cases of influenza (5 European and 3 non-European), 14 cases of influenzal pneumonia (6 European and 8 non-European, and 2 cases of acute primary pneumonia (non-Europeans) were treated in the City Hospital during the year.

There were also 14 native cases of the disease notified from the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni, the enumeration of which will be found in Table J, on page 122. There was one death from acute primary pneumonia (native male) at N'dabeni Location.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis, numbered 62 (19 European and 43 non-European).

The original number of notifications was 68. 5 of the cases were found (in the City Hospital) not to be suffering from puerperal fever.

The number of deaths amongst the 62 Capetown cases was 14 (6 of the 19 European cases and 8 of the 43 non-European). The total Capetown deaths from the disease registered during the year numbered 14 (6 European and 8 non-European).

Attendance at confinement.—55 of the cases were confined at home and 7 in hospital. Of the 55 at home 28 were attended in labour by midwives only, 5 by doctors only and 16 by doctors and midwives; 6 were unattended.

Condition of Child.—43 of the cases supervened upon the birth of a living child and 19 of a dead foetus. Of the 19 cases following delivery of a dead foetus, 11 were of a dead viable foetus, and 8 of a non-viable foetus.

Primiparae.—26 of the cases were reported as primiparae (*i.e.*, women in their first confinement) and 36 as multiparae.

Treatment.—44 of the cases were treated in the City Hospital, and 3 in the Peninsula Maternity Home; the remaining 15 were treated at home.

There was also one case of this disease in a native at N'dabeni Location.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.

For the purposes of notification ophthalmia neonatorum is taken to mean a purulent inflammation of the eyes of an infant beginning within 21 days after birth, whether it is due to infection with the gonococcus or not. Cases of inflammation of the eyes beginning after the twenty-first day of life are not regarded as ophthalmia neonatorum, but if due to gonococcal infection are notifiable as gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

The number of cases of this disease reported in the year 1930-31, corrected for imported cases, was 277 (50 Europeans and 227 non-Europeans).

In addition, there were 10 cases of the disease notified as having been admitted to the Somerset Hospital from outside the Municipality.

Of these 277, 38 were cases not in the newly born (4 Europeans and 34 non-European), being at the time of onset aged 1, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6 and 8 months, and $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 15, 17, 19, 19, 20, 43 and 56 years respectively.

The number of Capetown cases of true ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year was therefore 239, comprising 46 Europeans (24 males and 22 females) and 193 non-Europeans (91 males and 102 females).

Of these 239 cases, 33 were born in institutions and 206 at home. Of the 206 home confinements 17 were recorded as having been attended to by doctors, 181 by midwives only, and 6 were unattended, there being no information on the point in 2 cases.

The object of ophthalmia neonatorum being a notifiable disease is that the Medical Officer of Health may ensure so far as possible that the cases shall receive efficient treatment. The disease is recognised as being an important cause of blindness or injury to sight if treatment is not undertaken, while on the other hand the cases respond well to efficient treatment. Every case has therefore been visited by the health visitor at the earliest possible moment after being reported, and many of them have been seen by the lady medical officer. The in-patient treatment has been supplied by the Somerset Hospital and efforts have been made to ensure that the patient should be admitted to hospital in every case where it has been advisable. In 59 cases in-patient treatment has been secured at the Somerset Hospital. In the other 180 cases, 26 patients received out-patient treatment (6 at the Somerset Hospital and 20 at the Free Dispensary), 152 were treated at home, and 2 were untraceable. Of the 152 cases treated at home 98 were attended to by nurses from the Cape Hospital Board District Nursing Organisation.

Efforts were made to see all the children after the completion of treatment, and the results were as follows:—

Eyes completely recovered	..	..	..	..	217
Cases of blindness	..	..	..	..	—
Sight damaged	..	..	..	..	1
Died before recovery	..	..	..	..	10
Lost trace of	..	..	..	..	11
					<hr/>
					239
					<hr/>

It is to be recorded that the Health Visitors reported 89 of the cases as “slight,” and 145 as “moderate” or “grave”; whilst there was no information on this point in 5 cases.

In addition to the above figures there was one native male case of ophthalmia at the Langa Location and one native male and 5 native females at the N’dabeni Location.

It is hoped that a reduction in the incidence of this disease will result from the use of silver salts as a prophylactic as enjoined in the Government Regulations re Midwives which were promulgated in April, 1931.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Three local cases of this disease were reported, as follows:—

European female aged 36, Ward 6. Onset of symptoms 8th February, 1931. Notified as enteric fever and admitted to City Hospital on 15th February. Diagnosis revised to typhus fever. Weil-Felix reaction $++1/500$. Recovered and discharged from hospital on 11th March.

Coloured female aged 20. Chambermaid in hotel in Ward 5. Onset of symptoms 16th February, 1931. Admitted to City Hospital on 26th February as a suspected case of enteric fever. Diagnosis revised to typhus fever. Weil-Felix reaction $++1/1,000$. Recovered and discharged from hospital 25th March.

European male aged 31. Liftman in same hotel as previous case. Onset of symptoms 26th February, 1931. Notified as influenza and admitted to City Hospital on 27th February. Diagnosis revised to typhus fever. Weil-Felix reaction $++1/100$, $+1/500$. Recovered and discharged from hospital on 18th March.

The cases were all of the endemic type that is now recognised as occurring apparently independently of louse infestation.

One case of typhus fever (European male aged 58) was admitted to Rentzkie's Farm Hospital from Ottery Flats (Cape Divisional area) on 5th November, 1930. Recovered and discharged 21st November. The diagnosis was doubtful.

MALTA FEVER.

Two local cases of this disease were reported as follows:—

European male aged 50, Ward 1 (Green Point). First became ill on 30th May, 1930, after being at sea for eight days on journey to Europe. Still ill on returning to Capetown on 28th August. Doctor called in on 7th November, when patient went to bed. Notified 29th November. Agglutination reaction with *B. melitensis*. Recovered. No source of infection traced.

Coloured female aged 9. Ward 2. First became ill 8th December, 1930. Admitted to Somerset Hospital 10th December. Notified 11th February, 1931. Agglutination reaction with *B. melitensis*. Recovered. No source of infection traced.

TRACHOMA.

Eleven cases of this disease were notified during the year. 5 were living in Capetown, and the other 6 were all cases from outside of the Municipality who had been admitted for treatment as in-patients to the Somerset Hospital.

Of the 5 Capetown cases, 2 (coloured male aged 2½ in Ward 11 and coloured male aged 30 in Ward 2) appeared to have contracted the disease in Capetown. The former was reported to have had bad eye symptoms for about five months when notified, and the latter for about one month. The other 3 cases appeared to have contracted the disease outside of Capetown, 2 (coloured male aged 5 and coloured female aged 9) at Saron, C.P., six months before notification, and one (coloured female aged 46) at Oudtshoorn six years before notification. Four of the 5 cases were treated at the Somerset Hospital as in-patients and one as an out-patient.

LEPROSY.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year as follows:—

Coloured female aged 56. Ward 6. Symptoms had been present for 40 years. Born in Somerset East and lived in Kimberley and Porterville Road, and for the last twenty years in Capetown at several addresses. Classified by Union Health Department as a non-infectious arrested case, and therefore not isolated.

European female aged 34. Ward 4. Lived in Capetown at various addresses for three years, and previously at Pietermaritzburg. Symptoms first appeared before she came to Capetown. Removed to the Robben Island Leper Hospital.

LEAD POISONING.

Four cases of this condition were reported during the year as follows:—

European male aged 40. Ward 8. Date of onset of Symptoms 4th October, 1930. Notified by private practitioner on 11th November, 1930. Employed as compositor. House water service pipes entirely of galvanized iron in the house, where patient had lived only two months when notified.

European female aged 42. Ward 5. Date of onset of symptoms about 16 months previous to notification. Notified by private practitioner on 26th November, 1930. Lived ten years in house where house water service pipes were of lead. No occupation.

Coloured male aged 23. Ward 12 (Athlone). Notified by private practitioner on 28th December, 1930. Patient could not be traced.

European male aged 24. Ward 1. Date of onset of symptoms 12th April, 1931. Notified as enteric and admitted to City Hospital, where diagnosis was revised to "probably lead colic." Employed as linotype operator. House water service pipes entirely of galvanized iron in the house, where patient had lived for two years.

MEASLES.

There were 17 deaths from measles in the year 1930-31, all non-Europeans.

In the following table measles mortality figures for the whole City and its constituent wards are shown for each year since Unification, beginning with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers):

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1914-1915 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1915-1916 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-1917 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	20
	Non-E.	—	2	8	16	7	28	22	9	9	5	22	14	3	2	—	147
1917-1918 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	7
1918-1919 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
1919-1920 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
	Non-E.	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
1920-1921 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	2	8	3	—	—	27
1921-1922 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	6	7	1	—	—	—	21
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	4	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	20
	Non-E.	—	5	7	8	1	45	23	7	8	2	3	3	2	2	—	116
1924-1925 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	1	2	1	7	9	5	2	—	38
1927-1928 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
1928-1929 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	9
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	9
1929-1930 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	Non-E.	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	17
1930-1931 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	17

*Address unascertainable.

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans, and outward transfers only in the case of non-Europeans.

Other statistical information for 1930-31 will be found in Table A on pages 96 to 113, from which it will be seen that all the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, with the exception of 2, a non-European male in the age group 5-10 years, and a non-European female in the age group 15-25 years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 67 deaths from this disease for the year 1930-31, 9 European and 58 non-European.

In the following table the whooping cough mortality is shown for the whole City and its constituent wards for each year since Unification, commencing with the first complete year (corrected for outward transfers):—

Years (1st July to 30th June).	Race.	WARDS.															City.
		Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1914-1915 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	16
	Non-E.	—	—	—	7	—	8	2	1	7	5	3	20	16	3	—	72
1915-1916 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Non-E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1916-1917 ..	Eur.	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	12
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	1	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	20
1917-1918 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	10
	Non-E.	—	1	3	1	—	8	4	—	6	—	1	9	4	3	—	40
1918-1919 ..	Eur.	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
	Non-E.	—	—	1	3	—	4	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	22
1919-1920 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
	Non-E.	—	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	5	2	1	4	—	—	—	29
1920-1921 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	16
	Non-E.	—	1	2	3	—	1	5	5	3	1	11	4	3	2	—	41
1921-1922 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-E.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1922-1923 ..	Eur.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	3	7	—	1	—	25
1923-1924 ..	Eur.	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	3	2	—	—	—	21
	Non-E.	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	6	10	2	11	13	1	2	—	69
1924-1925 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Non-E.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	10
1925-1926 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Non-E.	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	1	—	20
1926-1927 ..	Eur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
	Non-E.	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	19
1927-1928 ..	Eur.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	3	2	2	21
	Non-E.	—	1	4	1	—	5	7	7	3	4	12	11	8	4	7	74
1928-1929 ..	Eur.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	11
	Non-E.	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	10	32
1929-1930 ..	Eur.	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Non-E.	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	15
1930-1931 ..	Eur.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	9
	Non-E.	—	1	6	6	—	7	9	2	1	—	5	4	8	1	8	58

Up to and including 1923-24 the figures are corrected for outward transfers. For 1924-25 and subsequent years they are corrected for outward and inward transfers in the case of Europeans and outward transfers only in the case of non-Europeans.

Other statistical information for 1930-31 will be found in Table A on pages 96 and 113 from which it will be seen that all deaths were of children under 10 years of age, and all but 3 under 5.

DIARRHOEA.

The number of deaths certified in 1930-31 as being due to diarrhoea and enteritis, and dysentry, after correction for outward transfers, amounted to 437 (69 European and 368 non-European), equivalent to a death rate of 1.64 per 1,000 population (0.50 European and 2.89 non-European).

There was also one European inward transfer (female), which brings the number of European deaths, corrected for outward and inward transfers, to 70, equivalent to a death rate of 0.50 per 1,000 European population.

The deaths from these diseases are shown in the next table for each month of the year and for each ward in the Municipality. Certain monthly meteorological data are also shown.

In addition to the above figures there were 15 deaths from these diseases (4 males and 11 females—natives) in the native Location of Langa and N'dabeni. These are included in the following table:—

Months.	Race.	Sea Point.	Harbour.	West Central.	Kloof.	Park.	East Central.	Castle.	Woodstock.	Salt River.	Mowbray.	Maitland.	Rondebosch.	Claremont.	Kalk Bay.	Wynberg.	Langa Native Location.	N'dabeni Native Location.	Not Allocated.	Totals : A.	Totals : B.	Temperature of Air in the Shade (Mean at 8 a.m.).	Earth temperature, Range at 4 ft.	Rainfall in inches.	Total Hours of Bright Sunshine.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									hrs.	mins
July, 1930 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	2 —	1 2	— 3	1 3	1 1	— 1	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	6 16	6 —	54.26 53.0 to 61.0	— —	2.48	176	33
Aug., 1930 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	1 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	3 9	3 —	59.7 to 60.1 51.71	— —	2.63	216	24
Sept., 1930 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	2 1	— 2	— —	— —	— 4	— 2	— 1	— —	1 —	— 2	— 3	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	— 1	— —	3 20	4 —	60.0 to 62.2 55.67	— —	4.55	226	17
Oct., 1930 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— 11	— —	61.6 to 67.0 61.45	— —	0.61	272	57
Nov., 1930 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— 5	— 2	— 2	— —	— —	1 4	— 2	— 2	— —	— 3	— —	— —	— —	1 22	1 —	66.8 to 71.1 64.47	— —	0.88	297	49
Dec., 1930 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 3	— 1	— —	1 4	2 3	3 2	4 7	1 1	3 8	— 5	— 1	— 3	— 6	— —	— —	1 1	15 45	15 —	70.0 to 74.0 66.30	— —	0.35	309	46
Jan., 1931 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— 1	— 1	2 6	— —	— 2	1 6	2 4	1 6	1 —	1 6	1 11	3 7	— —	2 4	— —	— —	— —	14 54	14 —	74.2 to 77.0 68.95	— —	—	376	55
Feb., 1931 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	— —	— 3	— —	— 1	1 7	— 5	— 4	2 2	— —	— 5	— 9	— 2	— 2	— 4	— —	— 4	— —	4 48	4 —	76.0 to 77.5 66.60	— —	1.07	297	18
Mar., 1931 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	2 10	— 4	1 2	2 1	— —	3 7	— 8	— 3	— 4	2 9	— —	— 3	— —	10 53	10 —	75.6 to 76.3 82.31	— —	—	304	33
April, 1931 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 2	— 2	1 —	— 6	1 4	— 1	1 2	— —	— 5	— 7	— 5	— —	1 9	— 1	— 3	— —	4 47	4 —	68.8 to 75.9 70.03	— —	3.01	202	24
May, 1931 (4 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 2	— 1	— —	— 6	— 3	1 1	— —	— —	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 1	— 1	1 —	2 30	2 —	64.0 to 68.5 64.39	— —	1.58	178	13
June, 1931 (5 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— 3	— —	— —	— 3	1 3	1 3	2 1	1 —	— 3	— 2	1 2	— 2	1 8	— —	— —	— —	7 28	7 —	60.5 to 63.9 62.72	— —	1.12	186	52
Year .. (53 Weeks)	Eur. Non-E.	1 —	2 2	— 19	3 14	1 2	4 50	5 35	9 19	15 21	5 4	9 50	2 54	5 30	— 15	6 52	— 213	— 1	2 1	69 383	70 —	53.0 to 77.5 64.07	— —	18.28	3046	1

A. Corrected for outward transfers. B. Corrected for outward and inward transfers.

It will be seen that the mortality was comparatively small in July, August, September, October and November, and was greater during the rest of the year.

Of the European deaths from these causes (corrected for outward transfers), 45 or 65 per cent. were in children under one year of age, and 57 or 83 per cent. in children under 5 years of age. The corresponding percentages of the non-European deaths, including deaths in the native locations, were 254, or 66 per cent. under one and 370, or 97 per cent., under five.

The annual variation in deaths from this cause will be found in the table on page 22, from which it will be seen that for the Municipality, exclusive of the Wynberg Ward, the death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis in 1930-31 was less than the average for the preceding ten years by 32 per cent. in the case of Europeans and 34 per cent. in the case of non-Europeans.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1930-31 as being due to syphilis was 108, 90 of non-Europeans and 12 Europeans. Of the 90 deaths of non-Europeans, 70 were of children under 1 year of age and 82 under 5 years of age. Of the 12 European deaths, 9 were of children under 1 year of age, and the remainder adults.

These figures represent only a portion of the mortality due to this disease. This is because of two reasons. In the first place there is often an indisposition to state on the death certificate that the cause of the death is a venereal disease, and consequently the cause is certified in a form less painful to the friends of the deceased. In the second place there are a large number of fatal affections of different organs in the body, especially certain diseases of the circulatory and nervous systems, which are the result of syphilitic infection, and these are usually so certified that the venereal aetiology of the condition does not manifest itself in the death statistics. They do not reflect, also, the ante-natal deaths that result from syphilitic infection.

There was one death (a non-European under 1 year of age) certified as due to gonorrhoea.

The Council's scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases includes (a) Municipal treatment centres, and (b) in-patient treatment at the City Hospital. Two-thirds of the approved expenditure on these services is repaid to the Council by the Union Government.

Municipal Treatment Centres.—There are two such centres, one at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, and one at Salt River Road, Woodstock. During the year there have been held 202 weekly clinics for males and 205 for females at the former, and 202 for males and 153 for females at the latter. Anti-syphilitic treatment of mothers and children is also given at the pre-natal clinics at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The particulars of the work done at the treatment centres will be found on page 82.

In-patient Treatment.—There are wards at the City Hospital, Portwood Road, with beds for 24 venereal disease patients, giving separate accommodation for males and females, European and non-European. During the year ended 30th June, 1931, the cases of venereal diseases that were admitted from Capetown numbered 178 (63 European and 115 non-European), and from outside the Municipality 44 (23 European and 21 non-European).

Particulars in regard to the cases at the City Hospital will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent on page 86.

Cards in both official languages containing warning notices in regard to these diseases, and the times of the clinics at the Treatment Centres are hung up in all the public conveniences for both sexes, and they have been supplied for similar use in the conveniences controlled by the City Council and Railway Administration and at factories, etc., throughout the City. They have also been supplied for display in chemists' shops.

CANCER.

The number of deaths (corrected for outward transfers) certified during the year 1930-31 as being due to cancer or malignant disease was 268 (131 males and 137 females), of which 182 (90 males and 92 females) were of Europeans and 86 (41 males and 45 females) were of non-Europeans.

The death rates for cancer per 1,000 population concerned (corrected for outward and inward transfers for Europeans and for outward transfers for the whole population and for non-Europeans) were therefore:—

For the whole population ... 1.01 (males, 1.00; females, 1.01).

For Europeans' ... 1.31 (males, 1.33; females, 1.30).

For non-Europeans ... 0.67 (males, 0.65; females, 0.70).

From the foregoing figures it will be observed that the recorded rate of mortality from this disease amongst Europeans was greater by 96 per cent. than amongst non-Europeans.

The variation in the mortality from this disease during the past ten years is shown in the table on page 22, where it will be seen that for both Europeans and non-Europeans the rate for the year under report is higher than that of the previous decennium.

The parts of the body affected in the deaths from cancer, and other facts, are shown in Table A on pages 96 to 113.

SECTION IV.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

During the year 1930-31, the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section shows steady progress.

The Retreat Centre, which was opened in 1928, having been found too small to meet the needs of the district and to accommodate the large numbers attending the consultations, was enlarged in 1931 by the addition of a new doctor's room and an extension of the assembly room. The new arrangement has made the Centre much more convenient especially in the hot weather.

In June, 1931, the visiting of infants in the native locations of N'dabeni and Langa was undertaken.

The attendances at the Pre-natal Clinic at St. James Street, Woodstock, having increased considerably, it was found necessary from January, 1931, to hold separate sessions for Europeans and non-Europeans, a total of eleven sessions, infant, pre-natal, and dental, being held weekly at this Centre in the latter part of the year under review.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The regulations *re* Early Notification of Births (made by the Minister of Public Health under Section 133 (1) of the Public Health Act No. 36 of 1919, and promulgated in Government Notice No. 1058 of the 18th June, 1920), applicable to Capetown and certain other towns, require the notification of every birth in the Municipality within 24 hours.

During the year 1930-31 the number of births (and still births) notified was 10,365 as follows:—

Notified by midwives and nurses (other than extern or intern institutional cases)	7,233
Notified by doctors .. .	14
Notified by institutions (extern and intern) .. .	2,780
Notified by parents and others .. .	338

In the table on the next page the births (and still births) notified as having taken place in the Municipality during the year are classified according to the manner in which the mothers were attended.

The following is a summary of the results:—

	Attended.	Births.	Percentage.
In private houses :			
By private doctors	774	8.0	
By private midwives	6,365	65.7	
By public midwives (or midwife students)	1,057	10.9	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	8,196	84.6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
In institutions :			
Public institutions	1,175	12.1	
Private nursing homes	316	3.2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,491	15.3	

CONTROL OF MIDWIFERY.

In June, 1931, the new Government Regulations relating to the practice of midwifery came into operation. Up to that time, the work of midwives was to some extent under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, a list being kept in the City Health Department of women, both certificated and uncertificated, practising midwifery within the Municipal area. There was, however, no legal sanction for refusing to enrol as midwives unsuitable applicants, nor for prohibiting a person from practising whose name was already listed and who had proved to be unsuitable.

Under the new Regulations, however, the control of midwives has been placed on a better basis. Persons desirous of practising midwifery for gain must apply in person to the Medical Officer of Health and produce a medical certificate of fitness. They must also conform with certain standards as regards midwifery bags and registers of cases attended by them, and as to personal cleanliness, clothing and conduct of cases. No person may practise as a midwife in the Municipal area unless her name is on the list kept by the City Council, and the Council may refuse to place on the list or may remove from the list the name of any person whose practising it is considered would be prejudicial to public health. Such refusal is, however, subject to confirmation, in the case of certificated midwives by the South African Medical Council, and in the case of uncertificated midwives by the Minister of Public Health.

For the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, a midwife is required by regulation to carry out certain prophylactic treatment of the eyes of every newborn infant attended by her.

As soon as possible after the Regulations came into force the untrained midwives were called together at the several Municipal Welfare Centres, and the Regulations explained to them, instruction being given on various points connected with their work.

Owing to the large number of uncertificated women working as midwives in the Municipal area the supervision of midwives makes a large demand on the time of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors, and it is felt that much more could be achieved if a whole-time official were appointed as supervisor of midwives, who would be in a position to get into closer touch with the midwives and could thus form a better estimate of the manner in which they carry out their work. Of a total of 10,365 births occurring in the City in the period under review, no less than 5,096 were attended to by uncertificated persons, of whom there was a total of 130 practising in the Capetown area in June, 1931.

It is difficult in many districts for the trained midwife to compete with the untrained, owing to the small payment for the work.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

In June, 1931, the number of Health Visitors in this section was 20, besides one whose time is devoted to work in connection with Diphtheria prophylaxis, and 3 whose duties are entirely in connection with tuberculosis. In addition there are the Chief Lady Inspector and Social Welfare Investigator. The work of the Health Visitors is primarily educational and preventive in nature. Some of their duties are given below:—

1. Visits to houses where births have occurred. In the cases attended by a trained midwife, the visit is postponed until after the tenth day, when the attendance of the midwife has ordinarily ceased, but in the cases attended by uncertificated persons, the visit is made as soon as possible after the birth, to see that all is well with the mother and child. Advice is given as to the proper care and feeding of the infant, and the mother is invited to bring her baby to the nearest Centre as soon as she is able.

2. Visits are also made in connection with protected infants, *i.e.*, those children under 7 years of age who, not being in the care of their own parents or near relatives, are under the supervision of the Resident Magistrate (Children's Protection Act No. 25 of 1913). The Health Visitors report on these children every three months, and their reports are forwarded to the Magistrate.

3. Visits are made to expectant mothers wherever possible, to advise and assist them in making arrangements for their confinements, and to supplement the work of the pre-natal clinics.

4. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, etc., are visited and advice given where necessary as to nursing and precautions to be taken.

5. Investigations are made for the purposes of assessment of fees in certain cases admitted to the City Hospital and enquiries made into indigent cases of confinement where fees are payable to a medical practitioner called in by a mid-wife under the Council's scheme.

6. Each Health Visitor also assists at certain of the sessions of the Welfare Centre in her area.

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Health Visitors during 1930-31 and previous years:—

Description of Visits Classified.	Number of Visits.								
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Visits to houses where births have occurred..	10,510	9,637	9,504	8,657	7,933	7,270	7,496	7,058	6,938
Subsequent visits to houses where births have occurred ..	34,334	31,405	29,473	27,706	27,498	21,863	22,855	22,365	17,178
Visits to houses where deaths under 5 years of age have occurred	226	166	327	293	278	163	145	1,637	1,296
Visits to expectant mothers	1,381	762	980	195	—	—	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Protected Infants	3,229	2,699	2,479	2,102	1,966	1,638	1,791	337	—
Visits to cases of Tuberculosis	6,450	5,234	8,026	5,741	4,003	1,793	2,193	1,778	2,035
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Puerperal Fever ..	96	82	93	84	84	69	46	31	41
Visits <i>re</i> Measles ..	125	38	75	72	202	24	22	236	75
Visits <i>re</i> Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	5	41	—	3	—
Visits <i>re</i> Whooping Cough	99	14	4	28	40	13	19	70	41
Visits <i>re</i> Diarrhoea ..	23	8	27	37	80	69	27	8	—
Visits <i>re</i> Chicken Pox ..	24	25	29	51	18	10	13	9	2
Visits <i>re</i> Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1,058	615	510	476	397	343	200	76	64
Visits <i>re</i> Pneumonia ..	365	366	445	477	380	266	228	—	7
Visits <i>re</i> Trachoma ..	11	40	22	16	8	8	—	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Influenza ..	268	631	555	488	262	269	406	3	4,853
Visits <i>re</i> Midwives ..	1,118	748	1,186	1,333	947	1,158	602	439	429
Visits to Schools ..	64	46	106	58	63	13	3	2	7
Visits to Shops and Factories	188	125	—	140	81	27	58	86	1
Visits to Nursing Homes	48	11	33	24	27	—	2	23	—
Visits <i>re</i> Verminous Persons	12	39	63	19	15	11	23	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> Dental Treatment	191	87	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	4,232	2,499	1,762	3,241	2,618	1,179	630	427	856
Investigation of cases for the Board of Aid ..	—	—	—	270	396	—	—	—	—
Visits by Social Welfare Investigator	4,541	3,782	2,517	1,924	—	—	—	—	—
Total visits	68,593	59,059	58,291	53,432	47,301	36,227	36,759	34,588	33,823
Complaints referred to Chief Health Inspector	28	28	29	81	83	113	121	73	67

SOCIAL WELFARE INVESTIGATOR.

In connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare section, many cases come to the notice of medical officers and health visitors which require advice and guidance from the social and moral standpoint, especially in connection with the unmarried mother.

In 1927 a Social Welfare Investigator was appointed and since that date much useful work has been done by this lady, who is in close touch with other welfare and charitable institutions. During the year 1930-31 there was a considerable increase in the number of cases dealt with by the Social Welfare Investigator, a record of whose work is given below:—

New cases investigated	1,121
Visits to institutions	717
Visits to cases	2,421
Visits to Government Offices	173
Other visits	1,230
Total visits	4,541
Office consultations	2,131

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Seven Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are maintained, viz.:—

- City Health Department, 12, Keerom Street, Capetown.
- St. James Street, Woodstock.
- Norfolk Road, Maitland.
- Lawrence Road, Athlone.
- Station Road, Claremont.
- Town Hall, Wynberg.
- Retreat Road, Retreat.

Certain special features of the expansion of the work at the Centres are referred to on page 58.

The sessions that were being held at the end of the year are shown in the following table:—

<i>Infant Consultations.</i>				
Keerom Street	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Woodstock	..	Mondays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Mondays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
		Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Maitland	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Athlone	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
Claremont	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
Wynberg	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
Retreat	..	Mondays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
<i>Pre-natal Clinics.</i>				
Woodstock	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
		Fridays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
Maitland	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Athlone	..	Wednesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Claremont	..	Fridays	2 p.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Wynberg	..	Tuesdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.
Retreat	..	Wednesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans.
<i>Dental Clinic.</i>				
Woodstock	..	Tuesdays	2 p.m.	Non-Europeans.
		Thursdays	2 p.m.	Europeans.
		Fridays	9 a.m.	Non-Europeans.
<i>School Clinic.</i>				
Claremont	..	Thursdays	9 a.m.	Europeans and Non-Europeans.

The next table shows the attendances made at the infant consultations, pre-natal clinics, school clinic and dinners for expectant and nursing mothers and young children, held at the seven Centres, classified for race:—

Centre.	Race.	Infant Consultations.		Pre-natal Clinics.		Dinners for nursing and expectant mothers. Attendances.	School Clinic.	
		Attendances.		Attendances.			Attendances.	
		First.	Total.	First.	Total.		First.	Total.
12 Keerom Street, Capetown.	E. ..	264	2,872	—	—	127		
	Non-E.	1,011	7,915	—	2	3,516		
	Tot.	1,275	10,787	—	2	3,643		
Salt River.. ..	E.	906	10,028	180	693	504		
	Non-E.	971	9,867	352	1,117	1,542		
	Tot.	1,877	19,895	532	1,810	2,046		
Maitland	E.	236	2,959	53	255	213		
	Non-E.	594	4,247	175	715	1,842		
	Tot.	830	7,206	228	970	2,055		
Athlone	E.	95	1,287	2	3	493		
	Non-E.	789	7,116	186	663	2,168		
	Tot.	884	8,403	188	666	2,661		
Claremont	E.	208	2,663	30	116	240	606	1,726
	Non-E.	493	3,480	145	499	1,686	872	1,904
	Tot.	701	6,143	175	615	1,926	1,478	3,630
Wynberg	E.	216	2,074	34	122			
	Non-E.	733	5,146	128	457			
	Tot.	949	7,220	162	579			
Retreat	E.	79	1,000	10	20	21		
	Non-E.	514	4,048	195	828	2,325		
	Tot.	593	5,048	205	848	2,346		
Totals	E.	2,004	22,883	309	1,209	1,598	606	1,726
	Non-E.	5,105	41,819	1,181	4,281	13,079	872	1,904
	Tot.	7,109	64,702	1,490	5,490	14,677	1,478	3,630

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

On the occasion of the Health Visitor's call, each mother is invited to bring her baby to the Centre for advice as to feeding and medical supervision. The health of the children is supervised in this way from birth up to school age.

The work in this connection aims at being preventive and educational in nature, minor ailments only are dealt with, and cases of illness are referred either to the family doctor or, in cases of poverty, to the out-patient departments or dispensaries.

A medical officer is in attendance and certain of the health visitors of the district are present at each session.

Valuable help has been given at every Centre during the year by voluntary workers to whom thanks are due.

The number of new cases and total attendances at the infant consultations at each Centre during the year under review is shown in the table on this page.

The number of new attendances during the year (European 2,004, non-European 5,105; total 7,109) may be compared with the number of registered births (European 2,952, non-European 6,245; total 9,197).

Attention is also called to the advisory sessions for European infants held by the Capetown Mothercraft Training Centre, Claremont (see page 65).

The number of attendances at the municipal infant consultations is shown in the following table over a period of five years:—

Centre.	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928	1926-1927
Capetown	10,787	10,740	10,602	10,026	8,307
Maitland	7,206	5,511	4,761	4,145	4,285
Salt River	19,895	17,154	10,067	8,801	8,072
Athlone	8,403	6,284	2,949	2,502	1,983
Claremont	6,143	5,449	4,339	3,990	3,996
Wynberg	7,220	6,614	4,770	1,443	
Retreat	5,048	6,105	4,021	716	
Totals ..	64,702	57,407	41,509	31,613	26,643

Dried milk for artificially fed children is supplied at the Centres under the direction of the medical officers and cost prices are charged, but in cases of indigency it is supplied at part cost or free. Fresh milk is also supplied for older children when ordered by the medical officers. Such medicines as may be ordered are also supplied on similar terms.

In the year ended 30th June, 1931, 1,557 new cases have been supplied with dried milk and 20,382 lbs of dried milk have been issued. 22,391 pints of fresh milk have also been issued. The cost of the dried milk was £2,143 17s. 8d. and of the fresh milk £279 17s. 9d. The amount paid by the mothers in respect of dried milk, fresh milk and medicines amounted to £563 8s. 6d.

PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

At the end of June, 1931, seven pre-natal clinics per week were held at six of the Centres.

Expectant mothers are invited to attend these clinics, where they are examined, in order to ensure if possible a normal delivery for mother and baby. Enquiries are made as to their arrangements for the confinement, and assistance and advice given where necessary.

In indigent cases dinners are provided for expectant mothers at the Centres.

Anti-venereal treatment is provided at the pre-natal clinics, especially for the prevention and cure of congenital syphilis (see page 84).

Where in-patient treatment is required for diseases of pregnancy this is available for non-European women at St. Monica's Home, to which medical officers may refer cases, the Corporation paying an annual subsidy to the home for this service.

The number of new cases and total attendances at the pre-natal clinics during the year, classified for race, is shown in the table on page 62.

DENTAL CLINIC.

The Dental Clinic is held at the Child Welfare Centre, St. James Street, Woodstock. Pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers are referred for treatment by the medical officer from the various Child Welfare Centres throughout the Municipality.

Three sessions are held weekly, two for non Europeans and one for Europeans, taken by part-time dentists, and an anaesthetist assists when required.

Below is a table of the work done at this clinic :—

			European.			Non-European.			Total.			
			Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total	
ATTENDANCES.			First	144	308	452	452	412	864	596	720	1,316
			Other	234	159	393	448	56	504	682	215	897
			Total	378	467	845	900	468	1,368	1,278	935	2,213
Extractions only.	Under General Anaesthetic ..	Attendances ..	316	316	632	871	454	1,325	1,187	770	1,957	
		Teeth extracted	1,206	1,871	3,077	4,672	3,636	8,308	5,878	5,507	11,385	
	Without General Anaesthetic ..	Attendances ..	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	
		Teeth extracted	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	5	5	
For Fillings only			Attendances ..	17	42	59	1	16	17	18	58	76
			Teeth filled ..	22	55	77	1	24	25	23	79	102
For Scalings only			Attendances ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
For Extractions and Fillings Combined.	Teeth extracted under General Anaesthetic.	Attendances ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
		Teeth extracted	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	
	Teeth extracted without General Anaesthetic.	Attendances ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	
		Teeth extracted	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	
	Teeth filled ..	.. ..	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
For examination only			41	106	147	12	8	20	53	114	167	
For Interview only			—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	

PROVISION OF DINNERS.

Free dinners for nursing and expectant mothers and young children in indigent circumstances have been continued at Keerom Street, Woodstock, Maitland, Athlone, Claremont and Retreat. The number of dinners is shown in the table on page 62.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

At the Claremont Welfare Centre the weekly school clinic has been continued by Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt, Dr. D. Dowie Dunn and Dr. Adele Impey, who have given their services without payment. The Council provide the premises, drugs, etc., and the services of Health Visitors. Assistance was also rendered by voluntary helpers. Usually two of the doctors are present at each weekly session which is held on Thursday morning. A part of the morning is devoted to European children and part to non-European. The work done at the school clinic during the year ended 30th June, 1931, is shown by the following figures :—

	Eur.	Non-E.	Total.
Number of new cases	606	872	1,478
Total attendances	1,726	1,904	3,630
Number of clinics held 49			

The cases needing specialist attention, as, for example, for defects of the eyes, throat, nose or ear, and teeth, have been referred to private doctors and dentists or to out-patient departments, definite appointments being made as far as possible. Cases of minor ailments, malnutrition, etc., have been treated at the clinic. A number of cases have been referred to the district nurses. A point has been made of getting the parents to attend with the children where possible.

Since the close of the year under review arrangements have been made with the Provincial Education Department whereby the scope of the school clinic has been widened. A scheme of remuneration to medical officers has been introduced, and the cost of the work, not including any charge for the use of the Council's premises, is being repaid to the Council by the Provincial Administration.

CAPETOWN MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING CENTRE.

The Capetown Mothercraft Training Centre, Bowwood Road, Claremont, holds Advisory Sessions for European infants at the Centre (Bowwood Road, Claremont), at the Town Hall, Sea Point, and at the Library, Camps Bay (as well as at Pine-lands which is outside of the Municipality). At these sessions the mothers are interviewed by a trained mothercraft nurse and advised as to the feeding, etc., of the infant. This voluntary work is a useful addition to that of the Council's Centres, because it reaches a different class of European mother and serves certain areas where there is no Council Centre. The following statement of work done during the year ended 30th June, 1931, has been kindly supplied by the Matron, Miss A. Mitchell.

Voluntary Centre.	No. of Sessions in the year.	No. of new cases (infants).	Total attendances (infants).
Bowwood Road, Claremont ..	158	278	4,128
Sea Point	24	47	745
Camps Bay	23	25	222

Expectant mothers are also given individual advisory interviews by a mothercraft nurse at the Mothercraft Training Centre. Ten such interviews were given in the year under report.

The Mothercraft Training Centre has wards for European infants suffering from dietetic disorders who need in-patient treatment, and also for nursing mothers needing in-patient treatment as such. During the year 1930-31 out of 183 infants admitted 113 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 17.1 days. Out of 88 nursing mothers admitted 58 were Capetown residents, their average length of stay being 10 days. Of the total of 271 patients, including non-Capetown residents, 161 paid full fees, 55 paid reduced fees and 55 were non-paying cases.

The Centre is a training school for mothercraft (Athlone) and nursery (Good Hope) nurses. During the year 15 registered nurses or midwives took the former certificate and 7 young women, not trained nurses, the latter.

SECTION V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

Medical Staff.—In view of the pending retirement of Dr. A. W. Reid, Dr. F. O. Fehrsen, who had been appointed to succeed Dr. Reid as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, joined the Department on 6th June, 1931.

The positions of Senior and Junior House Physician at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases were held respectively by Dr. D. H. Pfeiffer and Dr. M. Getz, from 1st August 1930 to 31st January, 1931, and by Dr. R. H. Purcell and Dr. M. Maister from 1st February to 31st July, 1931.

Health Visitors.—I regret to record that Mrs. L. S. Blatchford died on 20th November, 1930. Mrs. Blatchford had been in the Council's service as a Health Visitor since 26th May, 1926, and had done very successful pioneer work in connection with the Welfare Centre at Retreat and the School Clinic at Claremont.

Mrs. E. M. Sims retired on pension on attaining the age of superannuation on 1st November, 1930, after 13½ years service.

Miss E. H. de Klerk left the service on 20th June, 1931.

Miss J. Simpson, Miss E. B. J. Brand, Miss D. G. Giddy and Miss A. E. M. Vickery were appointed as temporary health visitors on 1st November, 1930, 1st December, 1930, 5th January, 1931, and 8th June, 1931, respectively. Miss Simpson and Miss Giddy were previously employed as nurses at the City Hospital.

City Hospital for Infectious Diseases.—Miss L. Lloyd was appointed as Assistant Matron, and commenced duty on 1st February, 1931.

Sister A. C. McClure retired on pension on attaining the age of superannuation on 26th October, 1930, after 23 years and 2 months service.

HEALTH INSPECTORS AND OTHER SANITARY STAFF.

On 30th June, 1931, the staff of Health Inspectors, included the Chief Health Inspector, Assistant to the Chief Health Inspector, 5 Divisional Health Inspectors, 17 District Health Inspectors, 2 Health Inspectors for dairies, 2 Rodent Inspectors, 3 Assistant Health Inspectors and 3 Learner Health Inspectors. In addition to the above there is 1 part-time Health Inspector.

In addition to the foregoing Inspectorial staff, there is a staff of ratcatchers which at the end of the year under report, consisted of 11 men and 4 youths; 2 labourers who assist the Health Inspectors in drain testing; and a staff of attendants of both sexes at the public sanitary conveniences who are referred to on page 79.

A Meat Inspector who is responsible for the inspection of meat imported into the Municipality and holds the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and for Meat and Food Inspectors, is also attached to the Department.

Besides the staff set out above there are two Removal Inspectors, two chauffeurs, and one labourer, whose duty it is to remove cases of infectious disease to hospital and carry out the subsequent disinfection of premises and articles, and one engineer and one labourer in charge of the disinfection plant. The work done by this staff is referred to on page 32.

There are also six chauffeurs for the five departmental cars and the departmental delivery van.

The inspections made by the male Health Inspectors (other than the Meat Inspector and Rodent Inspectors) during the year under review are indicated by the following figures :—

Inspections made :

Public markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,489
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,750
Dealers and General Dealers' Shops (Food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,527
Dealers and General Dealers' Shops (no Food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,068
Fish and Poultry Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112
Bakers' Shops (without Bakehouses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	427
Milk Shops (Purveyors of Milk)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,032
Ice Cream Purveyors and Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,031
Tea Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,392
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	704
Eating Houses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	754
Residential Hotels and Boarding Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	701
Aerated Water Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Other Places where Food is manufactured..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513
Hawkers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,950
Hawkers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193
Butchers' Carts and Carriers	..	..	..	..	..	..	950
Milk Delivery Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,224
Fish Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Bakers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Ice Cream Carts	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
Side Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Theatres and Bioscopes	..	..	..	..	..	..	492
Billiard Saloons	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Tenement Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,994
Other House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,938
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,426
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
Mattress Makers and Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Other Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,881
Courts, Lanes and Alleys	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,277
Open Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,084
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Horse Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,777
Dairy Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,264

Cattle Dealers' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	257
Visits made in connection with Infectious Diseases	..					2,885
Hackney Carriages	..	..	..	..	..	51
Standing Water, Catchpits, etc., <i>re</i> Mosquitoes	..	..				814
Sites or Premises <i>re</i> Deposited Plans	..	..	..			160
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..		6,503
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	561
Washhouses	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	593
						<u>131,875</u>

Particulars in connection with visits recorded in the above inspections :

Visits to premises where action was taken in connection with Rodent Infestation	..	..	..	..	335
Visits at which premises were disinfected	..	..	..		16
Drain Tests carried out	..	..	..	..	339
Visits where enquiries were made <i>re</i> Outworkers	..	..			21

The notices served by the Health Inspectors during the year under review are enumerated below :—

Proceedings begun by :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,371
Written request notices	..	..	..	..	..	200
Formal written notices	..	..	..	..	..	5,125
Total proceedings begun	..	..	..			<u>6,696</u>

Verbal notices which had to be followed by written notice .. 208

Total notices served :

Verbal notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,371
Request notices	..	..	..	..	..	206
Formal notices	..	..	..	..	..	5,381
Final notices	..	..	..	..	..	1,322
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>8,280</u>

Domestic Dwellings.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
Rat Proofing, Provide	2	3	11	4	5	8	23	2	8	8	1	3	1	2	6	87
Rats, Destroy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	7
" Remedy Against (other than rat proofing)	29	19	35	15	16	19	30	10	14	16	5	13	5	12	16	254
Roofs, Defective	2	22	32	35	13	59	67	106	18	32	9	23	126	3	108	655
Roofs, Guttering & Downpipes, Defective ..	-	12	9	8	5	55	47	93	37	31	5	28	83	6	41	460
" " " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	4	3	3	1	1	13	-	6	40
Balconies and Stoops, Defective	-	2	1	-	2	11	9	2	4	13	-	1	6	-	20	71
" " " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Walls, Defective	3	18	13	34	5	118	108	149	47	99	10	75	156	6	232	1,073
" Damp	3	3	1	-	2	15	11	25	1	3	-	2	14	-	13	93
" Cleanse	2	13	6	13	3	71	92	103	24	6	9	4	30	2	117	495
" Colourwash	2	21	10	38	13	121	150	122	39	10	10	18	29	6	99	688
Floors, Defective	2	7	16	36	5	44	63	100	31	51	10	79	168	5	138	755
" Cleanse	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	15
" Provide	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	3	-	-	11
Doors, Defective	1	6	11	15	1	11	18	26	6	21	2	15	60	2	36	231
" Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	10
Doorway, to be bricked up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Windows, Defective	1	17	14	18	3	54	41	92	21	59	9	46	208	4	66	653
" Provide	1	2	3	2	3	24	28	8	6	2	3	13	14	2	1	112
Ventilating Inlets, Defective	2	-	1	2	2	4	5	5	1	1	-	-	10	1	12	46
" " Provide	-	2	3	1	3	13	9	26	6	3	2	13	11	2	13	107
Rooms, Cleanse or Disinfect	4	12	5	16	3	24	10	15	6	4	18	2	10	2	6	137
" Not to be used as living	10	16	6	25	7	37	27	18	26	1	11	3	3	5	16	211
Overcrowding, to abate	1	10	3	-	-	12	8	9	2	1	5	14	2	-	8	75
Yard, Cleanse	3	5	2	8	5	9	5	12	3	5	7	6	20	5	32	127
Yard Paving, Defective	7	39	31	46	10	90	87	154	30	43	7	19	41	3	51	658
" Provide	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	35
Refuse, Remove	29	38	18	34	13	41	35	29	31	16	31	25	25	26	50	441
Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	8
" " Remove	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	5	12	1	3	3	2	-	6	47
Receptacles (Refuse), Defective	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	18
" " Provide	7	4	4	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	2	12	44
" " Improper position	4	1	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	20
Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	7	2	-	1	2	2	1	-	23
Stairs and Steps, Defective	-	3	-	1	1	7	-	3	1	-	1	5	3	2	20	47
" " Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Animals, Kept in dirty state	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" A Nuisance	4	3	3	1	1	6	1	9	3	1	6	5	2	-	10	55
Poultry, A nuisance	4	5	2	7	5	6	5	7	12	1	-	4	-	1	9	68
Poultry Houses, Cleanse	1	1	-	-	6	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	7	1	1	25
" " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
" " Remove	-	-	1	-	6	2	4	5	5	4	2	-	10	1	2	42
Fly nuisance, Abate	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	13
Mosquito Nuisance, Abate	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	34	4	-	2	6	1	-	1	55
Caretaker, Provide	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kitchen Accommodation, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total Items	142	291	244	368	150	880	909	1195	416	439	176	442	1080	108	1190	8,030

Shops, Factories and Business Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.
1. Rat Proofing, Provide	-	1	3	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	2
2. Rats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. „ Remedy against (other than Rat proofing)	-	1	9	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	1
4. Roofs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
5. „ Gutting and Downpipes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
6. „ „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Balconies and Stoops, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. „ „ „ Cleanse	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Walls, Defective	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	4
10. „ To Tile	2	2	1	1	-	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	2
11. „ Cleanse	4	3	1	4	3	5	11	18	29	2	1	2	3	2	19
12. „ Colourwash	4	2	1	4	3	7	14	13	14	2	1	5	3	1	14
13. Floors, Defective	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. „ Cleanse	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	18
15. „ Provide or Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
16. Doors, Defective	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	3
17. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
18. Doorways, to be bricked up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
19. Windows, Defective	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1
20. „ Provide	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
21. Ventilating Inlets, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
22. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
23. Rooms, Cleanse	5	13	4	6	7	4	2	12	2	-	6	-	1	-	1
24. „ not to be used as living	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	-	-	1	2	3	3
25. Overcrowding, to abate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
26. Yard, Cleanse	5	5	1	3	3	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	11
27. Yard Paving, Defective	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8
28. „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29. Refuse, Remove	3	6	5	7	1	9	4	3	4	2	3	3	10	4	30
30. Shed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. „ „ Cleanse	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. „ „ Remove	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
33. Refuse Receptacles, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
34. „ „ Provide	2	8	-	3	-	3	11	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	20
35. „ „ Improper Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36. Premises or Rooms, Unfit for human habitation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Stairs and Steps, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
38. „ „ Cleanse	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
39. „ „ Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Fittings, Defective	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
41. „ Cleanse	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	8	11	-	-	4	-	-	7
42. Utensils, Defective	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
43. „ Cleanse	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	3	10	2	1	4	-	1	3
44. „ Provide	1	2	-	1	-	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
45. Clothing, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
46. „ Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
47. Flies and Dirt, protect food against	1	6	2	3	-	14	23	1	1	2	1	19	19	3	14
48. Food, Stored improperly	2	9	1	3	-	1	6	3	5	1	4	-	3	2	3
49. „ Refrain from handling while ill or suffering with sores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Wrapping Meat in Newspaper, to refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Fish Curing, Refrain from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-
52. Premises, Refrain from using	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	1
53. Dressing Rooms, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Rooms, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Items	41	62	36	50	33	63	117	88	108	22	29	48	64	33	192

Stable Premises.	WARDS OF THE CITY.															City of Cape-town.
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.	
at Proofing, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ats, Destroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remedy against (other than rat proofing)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
roofs, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
uttering and Downpipes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
able Premises, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	2	8	33	6	-	1	11	2	16	-	4	83
alls, Defective	-	1	-	-	1	-	12	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	19
to be made higher	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cleanse	-	4	-	1	2	7	11	7	3	1	1	1	-	-	27	65
Colourwash	-	4	-	1	2	6	15	3	3	1	1	5	1	-	28	70
doors, Defective	-	2	-	1	-	1	9	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	4	23
Cleanse	-	1	-	-	3	20	64	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	102
Pave	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5
ighting, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
ntilation, Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
anure Receptacle, Defective	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	11
Provide	1	4	1	-	2	21	67	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	26	134
Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
anure, Remove	-	13	4	5	3	24	104	24	2	5	9	14	21	3	55	286
emises, not to be used as stables	1	-	-	1	-	1	10	5	-	1	5	1	5	1	6	37
not to be used for human habitation	2	6	4	4	-	4	14	4	3	-	1	2	4	-	5	53
unders, etc., Cleanse and Disinfect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
rd, Cleanse	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	11
rd Paving, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
Provide	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
fuse, Remove	1	-	-	-	-	6	33	1	-	-	5	-	3	1	5	55
ed or Outhouses, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	3	11
aal, Cleanse	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrain from using	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
ater Troughs, Defective or provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lk Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Provide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Fly Proof	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
ilk Utensils, Defective	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	11
rons and Overalls, Provide	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ies and Dirt, Protect against	7	3	-	-	1	11	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	91
iler Room, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provide	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
iler, Instal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
lk, Refrain from selling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ersons ill or suffering with sores, to refrain from taking part in business	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
g Styes, Defective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Pave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remove	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ys' Rooms, Provide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Items	11	40	10	20	20	119	477	57	31	13	55	47	65	7	189	1,161

General.	WARDS OF THE CITY.														
	1. Sea Point.	2. Harbour.	3. West Central.	4. Kloof.	5. Park.	6. East Central.	7. Castle.	8. Woodstock.	9. Salt River.	10. Mowbray.	11. Maitland.	12. Rondebosch.	13. Claremont.	14. Kalk Bay.	15. Wynberg.
1. Rats, Remedy against	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Sluits and Ditches, Cleanse	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
3. " " Fill in	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
4. Lanes, Cleanse	1	6	2	7	4	5	3	15	15	10	1	1	2	6	7
5. " Pave	-	4	3	5	17	79	37	47	16	118	2	-	19	1	4
6. Wells, Protect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
7. " Cleanse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
8. " Fill in	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
9. Obstructions, Remove	-	18	4	8	4	13	7	11	7	1	-	3	14	3	57
10. Unauthorized structures, Remove	1	2	1	-	2	7	11	18	9	2	13	8	7	2	23
11. Chimneys, Defective	2	1	2	5	3	2	5	7	4	3	1	2	16	-	7
12. " Provide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
13. Smoke Nuisance, to abate	2	4	-	-	3	2	3	4	5	1	1	-	1	2	1
14. Offensive Smells, to abate	2	-	1	1	-	2	3	36	4	-	5	-	1	2	-
15. Dirty Water, throwing out wrongfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
16. Trees Overhanging Streets, Remove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17. Burning Refuse, a nuisance	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
18. Refuse, Throwing out into public places	6	5	4	-	2	2	-	8	28	2	6	2	3	17	20
19. Dead Animals, Remove	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	4
20. Pigs, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8	-	2
21. Goats, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-
22. Cows, Refrain from keeping	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
23. Horses or Donkeys, Refrain from keeping	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	17	5	-	-	10
24. Poultry, Refrain from keeping	11	6	7	21	16	25	17	12	2	8	2	10	11	20	14
25. Licences, Refrain from trading without	4	5	1	5	5	10	6	13	5	3	11	3	37	3	11
26. Waste Water Nuisance, To abate	14	7	4	6	9	5	3	142	86	9	8	22	24	15	24
27. Storing Material, A nuisance	2	-	2	2	2	-	31	2	-	4	2	3	1	5	11
28. Fences and Gates, Repair	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	1	11	1	4	16	4	6
29. Vacant Ground, Cleanse	4	3	-	4	8	11	6	4	9	5	3	6	24	22	30
30. Noxious Matters, A nuisance, Refrain from causing	2	3	2	3	-	3	1	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	8
31. Washing of Clothes, A nuisance	2	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	16	1	-	1
32. Slaughtering of Animals, Refrain from	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Permits for Natives, To make application for	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	4	4	1	1
Total Items	55	64	37	75	87	176	141	344	195	194	84	94	198	106	241

In addition to the service of these notices other defects were dealt with by the Inspectors by reports for transmission to the City Engineer and other Departments of the Corporation as follows:—

Stopped drains	746
Defective water fittings	557
Unauthorised structures	54
Undrained premises	10
Structural defects to premises	26
Other defects	228

HEALTH VISITORS.

On 30th June, 1931, in addition to the Chief Health Inspectress, there were 24 Health Visitors in the Department and one Social Welfare Investigator. The work done by the Health Visitors is set out in Section IV. of this Report (page 57). There were also employed an attendant at the Cleansing Station, 3 Caretakers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and domestic staff.

CLERICAL STAFF.

At the end of the year the clerical staff consisted of the Chief Clerk, one senior clerk, 15 clerks, 14 junior clerks and one messenger, all males, in addition to 6 lady clerks of whom 3 were employed in connection with the work of Health Visitors, and one at the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

SALE OF MILK AND ICE CREAM.

Applications for annual licences made by cow-keepers, purveyors of milk, and ice-cream makers and vendors, have been dealt with as follows during the year under review :—

	Applications Received.					
	Received prior to 1st July, 1930, and dealt with in the year under report.			Received and dealt with in the year under report.		
	Cow-keepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Makers and Vendors of Ice-cream.	Cow-keepers.	Purveyors of Milk.	Makers and Vendors of Ice-cream.
Applications for licences received	13	18	5	122	196	199
Licences issued	12	18	1	72	120	154
Applications cancelled ..	1	—	4	7	10	11
Licences refused	—	—	—	2	6	3
Applications in abeyance ..	—	—	—	41	59	31
Address untraceable ..	—	—	—	—	1	—

TEA SHOPS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

Regulations providing for the annual licensing of these premises and controlling their equipment and management, dated 7th February, 1924, were first brought into operation during the year ended 30th June, 1925. All applications for licences have been considered by the Trades Licences Committee after report by the Medical Officer of Health. The following is an analysis of the applications dealt with during the year ended 30th June, 1931 :—

	Restaurants	Eating-Houses.	Tea Shops.	Cafés.
1. Applications received	112	46	259	116
2. Granting of licences recommended (without conditions)	64	13	153	69
3. Granting of licences recommended (subject to conditions)	39	21	81	37
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	31	11	57	27
5. Refusal of licences recommended ..	1	2	1	—
6. Applications withdrawn	8	10	24	10

TRADE LICENCES.

Under the Ordinance it is laid down that no application to trade as a general dealer, dealer, baker, or butcher, shall be considered unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have reported that the premises are fit and suitable for the purpose and that he knows of no reason why the licence should be refused on the ground of public health. All applications for such licences have been referred by the Trades Licences Committee to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The Council's consideration of the licences is not annual, and their decisions remain in force so long as the businesses do not change hands. All new applications for licences to trade as hawkers and pedlars in connection with which foodstuffs are to be stored, are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for report. The following is an analysis of the applications :—

	General Dealers.	Dealers.	Butchers.	Bakers.	Hawkers. *	Pedlars.
1. Applications received	1,169	317	135	6	1,910	58
2. Granting of Licences recommended (without conditions)	625	86	20	—	827	33
3. Granting of Licences recommended (subject to conditions)	406	179	91	4	300	12
4. Number under item 3 later reported as having complied with conditions	306	130	67	4	389*	1
5. Refusal of Licences recommended	7	3	—	—	434	2
6. Applications withdrawn	131	49	24	2	349	11

* When referring to hawkers, item 4 to read "number under items 3 and 5 later reported suitable."

ANTI-RODENT CAMPAIGN.

The plague position in the country during the year under review has continued to call for energetic measures against rodents.

It is since October, 1923, that the present prevalence of human plague in South Africa has existed. In the year 1923-24 there were in the Union some 372 cases; in 1924-25 112 cases, in 1925-26 71 cases, 1926-27 75 cases, 1927-28 39 cases, in 1928-29 65 cases, and in 1929-30 145 cases. The Union Health Department reports that in the year ended 30th June, 1931, the cases in the Union numbered 71, amongst whom there were 44 deaths. 58 of these cases were non-Europeans. 19 of these cases were in the Cape Province.

The cause of the human cases in this country is the existence of the disease in the veld rodents and other wild animals, especially the gerbilles. Infection of the veld rodent has been found to exist over a vast area in the Union. Fortunately, the infection has not extended to rats in towns, and in recent years no town has been involved in a serious outbreak of the disease. There have been no human or rodent cases of plague in Capetown or in the neighbouring part of the country. The disquieting feature of the situation is that the area of plague infection has come gradually nearer to Capetown. In 1923-24 it was still at a great distance. In 1924-25 there were human cases at De Aar, 500 miles from Capetown. In 1926-27 there was an extensive outbreak among rodents with human cases in an area in the Cape Province including Kenhardt, Williston and Calvinia, and extending to within 200 miles of Capetown. In 1927-28 the infection spread amongst rodents in the north-western Cape districts over an area involving part of the Ceres basin, about 70 miles from Capetown.

In June, 1931, the City Council's anti-rodent staff consisted of 2 rodent inspectors and a ratcatching staff of 11 men and 4 youths. The activities of this staff are divided between the suppression of veld rodents in a belt of country within the Municipality extending from Table Bay at Salt River Mouth to False Bay, between Sandvlei and Zeekoe Vlei, and the campaign against rats in the town. Against the veld rodents (gerbilles) reliance has been placed chiefly on the use of wheat poisoned with strychnine, which has given satisfactory results.

In town attention has been given chiefly to the rat-proofing of premises such as forage stores, food shops and other places which attract, harbour and nourish rats, and the destruction of rats in infested premises. In the granting of trading licences for grocers' shops and the like, rat-proofing methods have been insisted on. Many wooden floors in such premises have been replaced by concrete.

The work done by the anti-rodent staff during the year under review (including anti-mosquito activities) is indicated by the following figures:—

Inspections by Rodent Inspectors	6,887
Inspections <i>re</i> rodents by other Inspectors	335
Visits made to premises by ratcatchers	30,504
Number of notices served:	
Verbal notices	195
Written notices	77
Number of items on written notices <i>re</i> rat-proofing ..	272
Number of rodents caught and destroyed:	106
Brown rats	3,982
Black rats	1,918
Gerbilles	770
	6,670

The figures given above as to rodents destroyed include only the number of animals whose dead bodies were actually recovered. There is no reason to doubt that many more were destroyed by the methods employed.

The above figures do not include certain inspections made and notice served by the district Health Inspectors in connection with rodents.

The anti-rodent staff is employed also in connection with the prevention of mosquitoes (see page 74).

CAMPING.

Camping on the public camping ground at Muizenberg and on other private sites within the Municipal area has been kept under observation by the Health Inspectors. During the year 1930-31, 83 applications for the erection of tents, etc., were received. Of these, 80 were approved and 3 refused.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

The inspection of meat from animals killed at the Municipal abattoir is in the hands of the Veterinary Officer. No animals may be slaughtered elsewhere in the Municipality, and all meat from animals slaughtered from outside the City and brought in for consumption must be deposited at one of the depôts appointed by the Council. There it is inspected and stamped by the Meat Inspector appointed for that purpose.

The following is a return of meat from animals slaughtered outside the City and brought in for consumption, which was inspected at the depôts appointed by the Council, and of meat brought in by rail and inspected at the premises of the consignees under agreement with the Council, during the period 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1931:—

Description.	Inspected.	Passed.	Condemned partly.	Condemned entirely.	
				Amount.	Percentage.
Carcases of Beef	4,280	4,276	—	4	·09
Carcases of Mutton	47,678	47,675	—	3	·01
Carcases of Goat	345	345	—	—	—
Carcases of Veal	220	220	—	—	—
Carcases of Pork	12,493	12,439	—	54	·43
Parts of Beef	285	255	—	30	10·53
Parts of Mutton	7,627	7,626	—	1	·01
Parts of Veal	66	66	—	—	—
Parts of Pork	100	11	—	89	89·0
Ox Heads	4,137	4,020	—	117	2·83
Ox Hearts	4,178	4,110	—	68	1·63
Ox Tongues	5,044	4,901	—	143	2·84
Ox Livers	4,410	3,916	—	494	11·20
Ox Lungs	4,175	3,788	—	387	9·27
Ox Kidneys	8,221	8,183	—	38	4·62
Ox Spleens	2,083	2,073	—	10	·48
Ox Skirts	2,460	2,362	—	98	3·98
Ox Tails	4,269	4,269	—	—	—
Ox Tripes	2,357	2,349	—	8	3·39
Sheep and Goats' Heads ..	46,449	46,449	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Tripes ..	28,885	28,885	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats' Plucks..	46,680	43,196	3,402*	82	·18
Sheep and Goats' Livers ..	3,402	—	—	3,402	100·00
Sheep and Goats' Lungs ..	1,019	—	—	1,019	100·00
Pigs Heads	10	—	—	10	100·00
Pigs' Kidneys	276	—	—	276	100·00
Pigs' Plucks	13,141	11,111	1,554*	476	3·62
Pigs' Livers	1,554	—	—	1,554	100·00
Pigs' Lungs	1,864	—	—	1,864	100·00
Pigs' Hearts	3	—	—	3	100·00
Calves' Kidneys	18	18	—	—	—
Calves' Plucks	119	115	3*	1	·84
Calves' Livers	3	—	—	3	100·00
Calves' Lungs	3	—	—	3	100·00

* These items are included below in the columns concerned (Livers, Lungs, Hearts).

Miscellaneous

	<i>Weight.</i>
Pickles and Delicacies	2,732 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
Salad Oil	12 „
Tartaric Acid	9 „
Ginger Beer	9 „
Lime Juice	2 „
Epsom Salts	18 „
Fruit Juice	12 „
Sweets	110 „

* These weights are approximate.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1931.

No. of Counts	No. of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
4	4	Allowing premises to be kept in a dilapidated state	3 fined, 1 discharged.
3	3	Occupying as a human habitation disused stable so as to be injurious or dangerous to health	1 fined, 2 discharged.
2	2	Keeping a yard in an unclean state	Both fined.
4	4	Allowing premises to be kept in an unclean state and free from dust, etc.	All fined.
4	5	Allowing to be kept on premises a sanitary convenience so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health.	All fined.
1	2	Allowing garage premises to be used for living and sleeping purposes so as to be injurious and dangerous to health.	Both dismissed.
5	5	Keeping animals on premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.	All fined.
1	1	Keeping poultry in yard so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.	Discharged.
6	14	Failing to cause articles of food to be adequately protected from contamination by dust, dirt, etc.	4 fined, 3 discharged, and 7 dismissed.
1	2	Keeping a quantity of foodstuffs intended for sale in a passage communicating with a sleeping apartment.	Both discharged.
1	1	Keeping articles of food in a room so constructed, used or kept as to be liable to render such to become contaminated and injurious to health.	Fined.
1	1	Carrying on business or trade so as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health.	Fined.
1	1	Carrying on trade as ice cream manufacturer or vendor without being in possession of a licence issued by the Council.	Fined.
1	1	Carrying on business as a fish curer without the written permission of the Corporation.	Fined.
6	7	Carrying on trade as a dairyman and cow-keeper, the premises not being licenced by the Corporation and the defendant not being the holder of a licence therefor.	4 fined, 2 discharged and 1 dismissed.
3	5	Keeping or exposing for sale unsound meat in a butcher's shop.	3 fined and 2 discharged.
1	1	Selling or offering for sale, within the City, fresh meat for human consumption without being stamped and passed by an authorised official of the Council.	Fined.
1	1	Taking meat not slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoirs to a place within the Municipality other than a place for examination, such meat not having been examined and stamped by a municipal meat inspector as fit for human consumption.	Fined.
2	4	Failing to cause meat intended for sale to be properly protected from contamination, by flies, etc.	1 fined, 1 discharged and 2 reprimanded.
2	4	Failing to cause every vessel, receptacle, etc., used in a meat shop to be kept at all times in a clean state.	2 fined and 2 discharged.
6	9	Conveying meat for human consumption in a vehicle not sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose, and not constructed so as to prevent the contamination of the meat by flies, dust, etc.	5 fined and 4 discharged.
4	2	Failing to cause a vehicle for the conveyance of meat to be kept in a clean condition.	3 fined and 1 discharged.
4	7	Causing or suffering meat intended for sale to come into unnecessary contact with the bodies of employees.	1 fined, 1 discharged, 3 cautioned and 2 untraceable.
2	2	Failing to cause the clothing of employees while handling meat in transit to be at all times in a clean state.	1 fined and 1 untraceable.
1	1	Failing to thoroughly cleanse milk utensils used in connection with dairy or milk shop, and maintain such utensils in a state of cleanliness.	Fined.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS : YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1931 (*continued*).

No. of Counts	No. of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
6	8	Transferring milk for delivery to a delivery can from a larger can otherwise than by means of a tap fitted to a larger can.	7 fined and 1 not summonsed.
5	5	Pouring milk from one utensil to another in the open air.	4 fined and 1 reprimanded.
1	1	Failing to cause clothing of employee distributing milk to be at all times in a clean state.	Fined.
1	3	Depositing and keeping milk for sale in a room likely to become infected by impure air or by offensive gas, etc.	1 fined and 2 discharged.
1	3	Storing milk in a room used as a sleeping room.	1 fined and 2 discharged.
1	1	Failing to have registered name and address painted on milk cart.	Fined.
1	1	Depositing or sweeping refuse into the main road, from a bus standing in the roadway.	Fined.
13	17	Keeping an accumulation of manure and stable refuse so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health.	15 fined, 1 discharged and 1 reprimanded.
1	1	Failing to cause two fowls, found dead, to be buried within twenty-four hours.	Discharged.
1	2	Allowing manure to fall on public road in such manner as to cause a public nuisance, and failing to use a suitable covered vehicle to prevent the manure falling therefrom.	Both reprimanded.
1	1	Causing offensive domestic liquid waste to be discharged into the public street so as to be a nuisance.	Fined.
Total amount in fines, £107.			

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The following is a list of the public sanitary conveniences open at 30th June, 1931, together with the number of chalet attendants employed in connection with them:—

Chalet.	Attendants.	
	Male.	Female.
Camps Bay	2	—
Castle Bridge	2	—
Castle Street	2	—
Claremont	2	—
Claremont Park	1	1
De Waal Park	2	1
Dock Road	2	—
Early Morning Market	3	2
Fishmarket (Retail)	—	1
Gardens	2	1
Green Point Common	1	—
Greenmarket Square	2	2
Hanover Street	2	1
Jurgen's Park	2	—
Kalk Bay	2	1
Ladies' Rest Room, Parade	—	2
McGregor Street	2	—
Maitland	2	—
Mowbray	2	1
Muizenberg Beach	2	2
Muizenberg	2	1
Museum	2	1
New Fishmarket (Wholesale)	1	2
Riebeek Square	2	1
Rochester Road, Salt River	2	1
St. Andrew's Square	2	—
Salt River Market.. .. .	3	2
Sea Point	2	2
Searle Street	2	1
Three Anchor Bay	—	1
Woodstock	2	—
31 chalets	55	27

MUNICIPAL WASHHOUSES.

The washhouses, except the one at Hanover Street, are supplied with cold water only, and the drying and bleaching are done in the open air. Those at Hanover Street, Hout Street and Wynberg are equipped with electric irons, but not the others. At the Hanover street washhouse the washing troughs are supplied with steam, and “hydro-extractors,” drying chambers, ironing machines and electric irons are provided.

At the Hout Street washhouse there is also an installation of slipper baths.

The charges made at the washhouses are as follows :—

Platteklip	..	..	..	..	..	3d. per day.
Mowbray	..	..	..	..	..	3d. per day.
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	3d. per day.
Kalk Bay	..	..	..	..	..	6d. per day.
Hanover Street :						
For 2 hours	..	..	..	..	..	3d.
For 3 hours	..	..	..	..	..	6d.
For 4 hours	..	..	..	..	..	9d.
For 5 hours	..	..	..	..	..	1/-
For 6 hours	..	..	..	..	..	1/3
For 7 hours and over	..	..	..	..	..	1/6
Wynberg :						
Washing	..	..	..	..	..	4d. per day.
Ironing	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per hour.
Hout Street :						
Washhouse :						
Washing	..	..	..	..	..	4d. per day.
Ironing	..	..	..	..	..	1d. per hour.
Baths :						
Hot Water						
Adults	..	..	..	..	..	6d.
Children	..	..	..	..	..	4d.
Cold Water						
Adults	..	..	..	..	..	4d.
Children	..	..	..	..	..	3d.

The attendance and takings at the washhouses (including ironing rooms) during the year ended 30th June, 1931, were as follows :—

							Attendances.			Money Taken.		
										£ s. d.		
Hanover Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,663			492	16	0
Platteklip	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,627			145	7	9
Mowbray	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,140			64	5	0
Claremont	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,104			38	16	0
Kalk Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,827			70	13	6
Hout Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,251			221	15	3
Wynberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,658			124	13	7
Total							62,270	£1,158	7	1		

The attendances and takings at the Hout Street Baths during the year ended 30th June, 1931, were as follows :—

		Hot Baths.		Cold Baths.		Total.	
		Atten-dances.	Money Taken.	Atten-dances.	Money Taken.	Atten-dances.	Money Taken.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Adults	..	1,852	46 5 0	77	1 5 8	1,929	47 10 8
Children	..	200	3 6 8	6	0 1 6	206	3 8 2
Total	..	2,052	£49 11 8	83	£1 7 2	2,135	£50 18 10

PAUPER BURIALS.

The Public Health Act places upon the City Council the responsibility for the removal and burial of the body of any destitute person, or any dead body which is unclaimed, or of which no responsible person undertakes the burial. The cost falls upon the City Council although it may be legally recovered from any responsible person who is able to pay. Practically all such burials undertaken by the Council are, however, of the bodies of persons whose relations are unable to pay, and very little is recovered. Each year a contract is given out to an undertaker to carry out this work for the Council. In the year ended 30th June, 1931, the number of such burials was 365.

METEOROLOGY.

The collection of certain meteorological data is undertaken by the Department. A Stevenson's screen, with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers, sunshine recorder, barometer and earth thermometers (4 ft., 2 ft. and 1 ft) are kept in the grounds of the City Hospital, Portswood Road.

The results of the observations are given in Tables K to O on pages 123 to 127.

SECTION VI.—TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

(Prepared by Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated at 50, Newmarket Street, Capetown. Three sessions are held per week—one for Europeans of both sexes, one for non-European females and one for non-European males.

The building in which the clinic is conducted is an adaptation of two-semi-detached cottages. There are five rooms, one of which, by reason of its shape—long and narrow—has been converted into a waiting room. One room is set aside for the use of the resident caretaker, another has been divided up into dressing cubicles, while of the two remaining rooms one is furnished as a registration room with dispensary, and the other, into which the dressing cubicles open as a consulting room.

The work of the clinic is mainly as follows:—

- (1) Selecting cases suitable for Nelspoort Sanatorium.
- (2) Recommending hospital treatment for patients whose disease is in too active a condition for sanatorium treatment. In many cases, after a period of treatment in the City Hospital, the disease becomes less active and the patient is sent to Nelspoort for further treatment.
- (3) Recommending the more advanced cases for admission either to the City Hospital or to Rentzkie's Farm. It is often necessary to admit cases who are dying and perhaps destitute.
- (4) Palliative treatment to those unable or unwilling to be admitted to hospital.

In addition to this, doubtful cases are investigated and, if necessary, admitted to hospital for observation.

The Clinic helps also in educating patients as to how they should conduct their lives on hygienic principles, so as to avoid infecting others.

The Medical Officer is always willing to examine contacts and suspects, but these do not usually take advantage of the opportunity, and the majority of the patients have fairly advanced disease.

Many patients whose disease is in a more early stage refuse institutional treatment, as they do not feel sufficiently ill; later, when their disease has progressed considerably they demand admission to Nelspoort, and have to be informed that they are not suitable for sanatorium treatment.

To obtain the best results from sanatorium treatment, the disease should not be in too active a condition. While the disease is progressive the patient should be kept at rest in bed, and when the disease becomes quiescent, sanatorium treatment is indicated. In other words, the sanatorium is to be regarded in the light of a convalescent home, and this is the principle on which the Clinic is conducted. Where possible, patients are admitted to hospital for rest treatment and, in some cases, patients are advised to rest at home under the supervision of the health visitors.

The three health visitors render invaluable assistance to the Medical Officer by marshalling facts concerning patients whom they visit in their homes, and by rounding up notified patients and persuading them to apply for treatment.

During the year there were 5,826 attendances at the Clinic, as compared with 4,654 in the previous year. The following are the details :—

Race.	1930-1931.				1929-1930.			
	Attendances.		New Cases.		Attendances.		New Cases.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European	816	555	116	104	661	576	113	109
Other	2,393	2,062	359	371	1,677	1,740	311	347
Persons	3,209	2,617	475	475	2,338	2,316	424	456
Total	5,826		950		4,654		880	

The following table shows the admissions to Nelspoort Sanatorium during the year 1930-31 :—

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	46	22
Other	16	21
Persons	62	43
Total	105	

It will probably be necessary, in the near future, to open clinics in the southern suburbs for the benefit of patients dwelling in that part of the Corporation area, as the Newmarket Street Clinic, though admirably situated for inhabitants of the more congested Capetown area, is too far from the Cape Flats and other neighbouring districts where there is much tuberculosis, especially amongst the coloured population.

MUNICIPAL TREATMENT CENTRES.

(Males and Females.)

(Prepared by Dr. C. Kevin O'Malley, M.C.)

The figures showing the number of new cases of venereal disease reporting for treatment and the number of consultations are larger than those for the preceding year.

In general, however, the facilities for dealing with the amount of work have not been increased. The number of new cases was 3,066. It is interesting to consider this figure sub-divided into categories indicating sex, race and disease:—

1. Sex	..	..	Males	..	..	..	..	2,020
			Females	..	..	..	..	1,046
								3,066
2. Race	..	..	Europeans	..	..	..	..	1,129
			Non-Europeans	..	..	..	..	1,937
								3,066
3. Disease	..	..	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1,284*
			Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	917
			Other conditions	..	..	..	..	865
								3,066

* Including 44 cases also suffering from gonorrhoea.

By including the number of venereal disease cases attending the ante-natal clinics a grand total of 3,423 is reached, giving an incidence of 12.9 per 1,000 population of Capetown. It is a significant fact that this index has been steadily increasing since 1923.

The following table shows the number of new cases of venereal disease registered in a few large cities compared to their respective populations. The information is gathered from the annual reports of these cities and the comparison throws light on the position in Capetown:—

City.	Year.	Total new cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Capetown	1929-30	3,316	262,192	12.6
Johannesburg and Rietfontein				
Hospital	1929-30	3,052	354,000	8.6
Glasgow	1930	5,733	1,088,810	5.3
Hull	1930	1,640	307,500	5.3
Coventry	1930	405	173,240	2.3
Birmingham	1930	1,909	982,000	2.0

The following table shows for a series of years the total new cases registered at all the Municipal Treatment Centres and the rate per 1,000 of the population:—

Year ended 30th June.	Total New Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.
1921	1,909	181,240	10.5
1922	1,458	186,050	7.8
1923	1,265	191,020	6.6
1924	1,331	196,150	6.8
1925	1,507	201,440	7.5
1926	1,759	209,956	8.4
1927	1,942	218,053	8.9
1928	2,268	248,758	9.1
1929	2,987	256,995	11.6
1930	3,316	262,192	12.6
1931	3,423	267,337	12.8

Attention is drawn particularly to the deplorable lack of convenience that exists at the clinic at Salt River. The building is old, dilapidated and quite unsuitable in many respects. It is pointed out that treatment entailing the strictest asepsis has to be carried out as a routine amid surroundings and under conditions that militate against the necessary high standard of surgical cleanliness. The irrigation room is entirely unsuited and inadequate.

The adjoining table gives in detailed information the attendance for each disease.

Clinic.	Race.	Adults. Children.	Sex.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.												Operations.	Smear Examinations.	Wassermann Re-actions.	Intramuscular Injections.	Intravenous Injections.	Intermediate Treatments.	Undiagnosed.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea —Patients with both preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.	Positive.	Negative.	Routine Blood Tests of Pregnant Women.								
					Diseases from which Patients Suffered.																																	
					Total.	Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	Syphilis, Tertiary.	Syphilis of the Central Nervous System.	Syphilis, Conceptional and Quiescent	Syphilis, Congenital.	Syphilis and Gonorrhoea —Patients with both preceding columns.	Gonorrhoea only.	Other Venereal Diseases.	Non-Venereal Diseases.	Undiagnosed.	Intermediate Treatments.															Intravenous Injections.	Intramuscular Injections.	Wassermann Re-actions.	Smear Examinations.	Operations.	Positive.	Negative.	Routine Blood Tests of Pregnant Women.
City Hospital, Portswood Road (Male Clinic).	Eur. ..	—	—	—	2,745	350	72	17	4	—	1	4	164	46	46	—	5,041	755	790	342	355	23																
	Non-Eur.	—	—	—	3,286	567	223	44	1	—	1	17	209	38	39	12	3,720	1,272	1,419	473	340	22																
	Total ..				6,031	917	295	61	5	—	2	21	373	84	85	12	8,761	2,027	2,209	815	695	45																
Salt River (Male Clinic) ..	Eur. ..	—	—	—	6,044	583	95	15	1	—	1	8	297	54	114	6	10,945	1,600	1,706	526	616	—																
	Non-Eur.	—	—	—	2,011	370	120	16	1	—	2	7	131	76	21	3	2,025	628	652	297	172	—																
	Total ..				8,055	953	215	31	2	—	3	15	428	130	135	9	12,970	2,228	2,358	823	788	—																
City Hospital, Portswood Road (Clinic for Adult Females and Children).	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Females ..	861	50	14	8	—	—	—	1	1	13	1	9	4	—	271	251	81	196	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	136	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	2	—	10	73	28	—	—																
			Females ..	844	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	3	2	—	13	26	40	413	—																
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Females ..	2,557	329	72	140	6	—	—	7	2	3	—	53	48	—	1,109	578	258	136	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	246	53	1	—	1	—	—	29	—	—	—	12	10	—	21	98	63	—	—																
			Females ..	860	102	3	1	1	—	—	23	—	39	—	21	14	—	57	223	84	259	—																
	Total ..		..	5,504	575	90	149	8	—	—	67	3	82	1	98	80	—	1,481	1,249	554	1,004	—														
Salt River (Clinic for Adult Females and Children).	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Females ..	979	70	15	18	1	—	—	2	3	5	—	16	13	—	428	213	112	76	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	104	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	51	37	—	—																
			Females ..	305	25	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	10	—	5	2	—	26	61	58	149	—																
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Females ..	3,055	324	46	161	5	—	—	4	2	7	—	60	41	—	1,389	680	340	101	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	449	77	1	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	29	10	—	13	242	136	—	—																
			Females ..	701	115	1	—	4	—	—	46	—	12	—	30	22	—	49	261	126	131	—																
	Total ..		..	5,593	621	63	179	12	—	—	102	5	34	—	141	90	—	1,907	1,528	809	457	—														
Salt River (Ante-Natal Clinic)	Eur. ..	Adults ..	Females ..	112	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	3	110	2	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—																
			Females ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—																
	Non-Eur.	Adults ..	Females ..	300	84	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	13	232	—	—																
		Children ..	Males ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
			Females ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—																
	Total ..		..	431	107	—	101	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	29	344	2	—														

[illegible]

SECTION VII.—CITY HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(By Dr. J. F. Wicht, Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.)

The hospitals for Infectious Diseases controlled by the City Council are two in number, the City Hospital, Portswood Road, and Rentzkie's Farm Isolation Hospital.

STAFF (30TH JUNE, 1931).

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals (J. F. Wicht, M.D., Dublin, D.P.H., Capetown, Tuberculous Diseases Diploma (University of Wales)).

Two House Physicians (appointed for a period of six months).

City Hospital.

Matron (Miss A. M. Leslie).

Assistant Matron (Miss L. Lloyd).

Home Sister.

Night Sister.

Seven Ward Sisters.

One Ward Sister for Venereal Disease Wards and female Clinics.

Staff Nurses.

Student Nurses.

Dispenser.

Porter.

Domestic and labouring staff.

Isolation Hospital.

Caretaker.

CITY HOSPITAL, PORTSWOOD ROAD.

This hospital is situated near the North Gates of the Docks and is bounded on the south-western side by the Green Point Sports Ground, from which it is separated by an iron fence. The New Somerset Hospital, forming the north-eastern boundary, is separated from the hospital by a road. The north-western boundary is a piece of ground laid out in tennis courts by a sports club, while Portswood Road forms the south-eastern boundary. Except for the portion between the hospital and the Green Point Sports Ground the site is surrounded by a wall. The total area of the hospital ground is $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and since the recent extensions the buildings comprise the Medical Superintendent's residence, house physicians' bungalow, the administrative block and nurses' homes, seven infectious diseases wards, two temporary wards, discharging block, venereal disease wards and clinic, laundry, disinfecting station, garages, stores, ambulance drivers' cottages, and natives' quarters.

The first buildings were erected in 1899 and were occupied by the military authorities during the Boer War until 1902, when the hospital was opened for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

For many years the hospital consisted only of the Medical Superintendent's residence, a portion of the administrative block and two wards (Isolation and Scarlet Fever). Additions were made in the following order: Enteric Ward, Tuberculosis Chalets, Diphtheria Ward, Tuberculosis Ward, Venereal Disease Block, and the Administrative Block was enlarged to accommodate the increased nursing staff.

A house physician's bungalow with two bedrooms and a small dining room was built in 1930 and in August of that year a second house physician was added to the staff. It is the duty of one of the house physicians for half of his term of office to attend the sick in the native locations at N'dabeni and Langa, and to treat patients under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals in Langa (native) hospital.

A new double-storied block to accommodate nearly 100 non-European tuberculosis patients was completed and brought into use early in 1931. At the same time the non-European tuberculosis ward (of 30 beds) at Rentzkie's Farm was closed.

The addition of the new tuberculosis wards and the opening of four double-bedded isolation cubicles called for an increase in the nursing staff, which was being housed partly in the residential portion of the administrative block and partly in a hired house in the vicinity which was used as quarters for the night nurses. To provide adequate housing for the increased staff an additional nurses' home consisting of 32 bedrooms, together with recreation rooms, store rooms and ironing rooms was built in a secluded portion of the grounds, and together with other extensions, was officially opened by the Mayor (Councillor Rev. A. J. S. Lewis) on 29th May, 1931.

A course for a certificate in Infectious Diseases Nursing for nurses who hold the certificate of general training was instituted in 1929, and lectures are given at weekly intervals by the Medical Superintendent. In addition to this a scheme is in operation by which nurses who are undergoing their general training are taken on for periods of three months, during which time they receive instruction in the principles of fever nursing.

The proximity to the Somerset Hospital allows of a certain amount of team work which would otherwise be impossible in a hospital with a medical staff of four (Superintendent, Venereologist and two House Physicians).

Radiographic work is carried out at the Somerset Hospital by arrangement with the Cape Hospital Board authorities and, owing to the courtesy of the honorary visiting staff of the Somerset Hospital, aid is always forthcoming for patients who need advice or treatment in the special branches of medicine such as laryngology, ophthalmology, etc. Routine bacteriological and pathological work is carried out by the Government Laboratory. By arrangement with Professor Ryrie of the University of Capetown, autopsies and special pathological investigation are conducted by the University staff. Professor Ryrie and Dr. Vadas, his assistant, render valuable aid to the hospital in this branch of medical science. The hospital provides facilities for the study of infectious diseases, and is attended by medical students and also by graduates in medicine who are taking the Diploma in Public Health. The Medical Superintendent is University Lecturer in Infectious Diseases, while Dr. O'Malley holds the lectureship in Venereal Diseases.

The hospital possesses a small operating theatre and major operations are performed by the consulting surgeon, Mr. T. L. Sandes, M.D., F.R.C.S. These operations are mainly emergency, such as laparotomy for perforated intestinal ulcers in enteric fever.

Reference to the tables included in this section show the diseases most commonly seen in the hospital practice, and in the following portion of the report a résumé of interesting facts will be given.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease is mild in South Africa, though occasionally severe cases are encountered. The disease is not commonly seen amongst the Cape coloured or native population. Treatment with scarlet fever antitoxin has been found to shorten the duration of the disease.

Measles.—Measles is not particularly severe and there are usually no complications. A severe case with profuse haemorrhagic rash and symptoms of encephalitis was admitted during the year under observation. Although comatose on admission the patient recovered.

Diphtheria.—Most of the deaths from this disease are due to the laryngeal form. The attention of practitioners is drawn to the following points (*a*) the value of early treatment with antitoxin, (*b*) the importance of treating all clinically suspicious cases as diphtheria and not waiting for bacteriological confirmation before doing so, (*c*) the occasional occurrence of negative swabs in patients who are clinically suffering from diphtheria, and who later develop complications such as

palatal paralysis. It is our practice to give the same treatment to clinically doubtful cases as to cases of diphtheria even in the absence of positive bacteriological findings. In our opinion severe inflammation of the throat due to streptococcal infection which may simulate diphtheria is a serious condition, and calls for a lengthy period of rest in bed followed by care during convalescence. Thus no hardship is imposed on the patient by treating his condition as rigidly as if he were suffering from diphtheria.

Enteric Fever.—Ample opportunities for the study of enteric fever are obtainable in the wards of the City Hospital, and in the Annual Report for 1928-29 a short clinical note was included drawing attention to the fact that many cases are atypical and not easily diagnosed by the general practitioner, who is severely handicapped by the surroundings in which he finds the patient and by the lack of facilities for close observation. In spite of these difficulties the standard of diagnosis is well maintained, and many of the cases sent in wrongly diagnosed as enteric fever need careful watching before the diagnosis can be revised. In dealing with this disease and also with other diseases admitted to the hospital, the members of the medical staff often find their work impeded by the lack of a good medical history. The patient is frequently unable to give a clear account of his illness, and if the practitioner who was responsible for the notification of the case would send in a brief but clear account of the case as far as he knows it, it would prove of great assistance to the hospital staff.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Only 15 cases of this disease were admitted to the wards during this period.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—There was a diminution in the number of cases of this disease admitted to the wards during the year under consideration. The proportion of recoveries is fairly good when due consideration is given to the fact that many cases are admitted in a last stage of the disease, and that the figures given include infants who usually succumb in spite of serum treatment.

Puerperal Fever.—Admissions under this heading include widely differing conditions from mild Sepsæmia to fatal Septicæmia. Parametritis and pelvic cellulitis are not uncommon. The patients are treated on conservative lines, and operative interference is avoided where possible.

Intramuscular injections of quinine and intravenous Electrargol have been found useful in many cases, but patients with septicæmia were not found to react to any drug therapy.

Fatal cases of criminal abortion are met with from time to time, but although these are reported to the Police authorities there is difficulty in obtaining the evidence which leads to conviction of the guilty party.

Tuberculous Meningitis.—This manifestation of infection by the *B. tuberculosis* is not infrequent, especially amongst coloured children. The patients are usually sent in with the diagnosis of cerebrospinal fever, as when this latter disease is prevalent it is practically impossible to make a differential diagnosis without the aid of lumbar puncture. Most cases of obscure intracranial disease in coloured children are due to tuberculous meningitis.

In some cases after a diagnosis had been made the patient was discharged at the relatives' request. In the case of a European boy of 11 recovery took place. The clinical appearance was that of tuberculous meningitis and a single tubercle bacillus was found in the cerebrospinal fluid, its presence being noted by two fully qualified bacteriologists. Unfortunately a guinea pig inoculation was not done, as the child's case did not appear different from other cases of tuberculous meningitis and recovery was spontaneous and unexpected.

Pneumonia.—Typical lobar pneumonia with defervescence by crisis was not frequently seen. Even in cases with massive consolidation, defervescence was usually by lysis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The tuberculosis wards were always full, and there was always a waiting list of patients to be admitted. An attempt was made to admit, where possible, patients who would derive benefit from hospital treatment. Thorough rest on the lines used in all modern institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis was prescribed where possible, and an attempt was made to render the patient fit for ambulant treatment at Nelspoort Sanatorium, and avoid sending febrile patients to Nelspoort before they were ready for sanatorium treatment.

The lack of beds made this aim difficult to accomplish. Advance cases of the disease in destitute patients had often to be admitted, with the result that other patients had to proceed directly to Nelspoort without a preliminary period of hospital treatment. There is no other hospital in Capetown for the reception of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and there is a constant demand for admission of hopelessly advanced patients or of chronic consumptives who are not suited for any form of treatment, and who are sent to hospital for purposes of isolation.

As stated above, new wards for nearly 100 cases of tuberculosis were opened during the year, and the ward for 30 cases at Rentzkie's Farm was closed.

We are now able to admit not only patients with advanced disease in those who are destitute, but also "early" and "observation" cases. Unfortunately the early cases form a minority, and few of the non-Europeans respond to treatment.

There were 1,664 admissions during the year (862 Europeans and 802 non-European). Thirteen cases were admitted twice during the year and 27 other cases admitted in previous years were again admitted in the year under review.

The average number of patients in the hospital per diem for a series of years is as follows:—

1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
62·9	69·6	107·7	125·5	151·7	156·2	159·1	204·33

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1930, TO JUNE 30TH, 1931, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE WARDS OF THE CITY, ETC., TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment. July 1st, 1930.				Admitted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment June 30th, 1931				Total Ad- mitted.	Day Units.					
	E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O		E		O			Persons	E		O		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Sea Point ..	4	3	—	—	27	37	4	3	25	37	4	2	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	71	1,396	1,151	122	155	2,824	
2. Harbour ..	2	2	1	1	13	19	17	14	12	17	9	7	1	1	5	4	2	3	4	4	63	510	754	815	387	2,466	
3. West Central ..	—	—	—	1	5	1	13	12	4	1	8	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	31	596	34	479	492	1,601	
4. Kloof ..	4	9	—	—	24	40	17	19	24	44	4	13	2	3	10	1	2	2	3	5	100	1,565	1,518	214	806	4,103	
5. Park ..	7	3	—	—	27	33	4	13	24	29	1	11	2	2	1	—	8	5	2	2	77	1,575	1,155	241	626	3,597	
6. East Central..	5	10	6	4	29	37	47	48	22	41	29	39	5	1	16	11	7	5	8	2	161	1,684	1,922	1,733	1,806	7,145	
7. Castle ..	—	2	3	2	10	12	42	37	8	14	32	31	1	—	10	5	1	—	3	3	101	376	506	1,802	1,573	4,257	
8. Woodstock ..	5	9	3	2	35	60	23	32	31	59	12	22	3	2	7	5	6	8	7	7	150	1,875	3,216	1,534	1,438	8,063	
9. Salt River ..	12	3	2	1	36	48	18	17	35	42	14	13	9	2	1	2	4	7	5	3	119	2,155	1,766	732	512	5,165	
10. Mowbray ..	4	4	—	—	29	28	2	15	25	27	1	12	3	2	—	2	5	3	1	1	74	1,347	1,347	204	533	3,431	
11. Maitland ..	4	7	5	1	16	27	22	33	16	30	16	20	2	2	7	9	2	2	4	5	98	799	1,217	1,142	921	4,079	
12. Rondebosch ..	—	2	1	8	13	9	40	31	11	10	27	28	—	—	6	6	2	1	8	5	93	461	570	2,079	1,800	4,910	
13. Claremont ..	3	—	3	4	17	20	10	33	14	17	7	27	2	—	4	4	4	3	2	6	80	1,044	1,300	1,023	1,681	5,048	
14. Kalk Bay ..	—	—	—	1	7	5	8	13	5	5	4	10	—	—	3	4	2	—	1	—	33	186	229	273	383	1,071	
15. Wynberg ..	2	4	2	3	41	51	25	40	38	44	15	23	2	3	4	11	3	8	8	9	157	1,564	2,245	1,322	1,417	6,548	
Langa Location ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	89	78	167	
N'dabeni Location ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	6	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	18	—	—	250	194	444	
Not Allocated ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	10	207	—	343	166	716	
From Ships ..	4	—	—	—	28	2	2	—	31	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	32	945	16	79	—	1,040	
From Outside the Municipality ..	3	2	3	5	31	44	60	54	28	37	42	35	4	3	13	15	2	6	8	9	189	1,207	2,038	1,963	2,698	7,906	
Totals ..	59	60	29	33	389	473	373	429	353	456	236	315	40	24	94	80	55	53	72	67	1,664	19,492	20,984	16,439	17,666	74,581	

E—Europeans. O—Other or Non-Europeans.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, RENTZKIE'S FARM.

This hospital is situated at Rentzkie's Farm, in the Maitland Ward, about six miles from the centre of the City, and has 42 beds. It is primarily intended for smallpox, plague and typhus fever, and in recent years until the end of 1927 there was no resident staff except the caretaker, with labourers.

The hospital has accommodation available should an epidemic of any infectious disease assume large proportions, and serves as an overflow when the City Hospital wards are unable to take any cases of the more common infectious diseases. In addition, the Union Government own buildings containing 163 beds at Rentzkie's Farm for use in quarantining passengers and crews of ships entering the Port of Capetown with formidable epidemic diseases on board.

The use of one of the quarantine buildings of the Union Health Department for 30 non-European cases of tuberculosis was continued, but early in 1931 with the opening of the new tuberculosis wards at the City Hospital, Portswood Road, this use was discontinued. In the following statement the cases treated in this block are included with those of the old Corporation hospital of 42 beds.

There were 111 admissions during the past year. One non-European case was admitted twice during the year and 4 of the non-Europeans had been admitted in the previous year and were admitted again in the year under report. These 111 admissions comprised 12 for males and 13 for females—European, and 50 for males and 36 for females—non-European. 24 non-European males and 21 non-European females died, and 15 Europeans (7 males and 8 females) and 3 non-European females remained in the hospital at the close of the year.

The following table gives the enumeration of the cases, classified as to race and sex, and also under the headings: admissions, discharges, deaths, in hospital at the end of the previous year, and in hospital at the end of the present year. They are further classified as to disease (ultimate diagnosis) in the first section, and as to the wards, etc., to which they belonged in the second section.

Disease. (Ultimate diagnosis).	Under treatment, July 1st, 1930.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Died.		Under treatment, June 30th, 1931.		Total ad- mit- ted. Per- sons.	Day Units.														
	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.	Eur.	Non-E.		Eur.	Non-E.	Total												
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.														
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	17	11	-	-	42	31	-	-	35	21	-	-	24	21	-	-	-	73	-	-	3,590	2,190	5,780	
Enteric Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	226	-	226	
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	12	
Typhus Fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	16	
Chickenpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	139	-	27	166	
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	2	18	52	47	-	-	5	-	104	
Scabies ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Adenitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	
Asthma ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	44	-	44	
Dual case— Measles and Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	7	-	14	
Totals ..	-	-	17	11	12	13	50	36	5	5	43	23	-	-	24	21	7	8	-	3	111	95	186	3,860	2,273	6,414

Wards, etc.	Under Treatment July 1st, 1930.				Admltted.				Discharged.				Died.				Under Treatment June 30th, 1931				Total Ad- mitted Persons	Day Units.					
	Eur.		Non-Eur.		Eur.		Non-Eur.		Eur.		Non-Eur.		Eur.		Non-Eur.		Eur.		Non-Eur.			Eur.		Non-Eur.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
Sea Point ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	5		
Harbour ..	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	5	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	139	237	142	518		
West Central ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	101	66	167		
Kloof ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	138	-	150		
Park ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	84	22	106		
East Central..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	414	229	643		
Castle ..	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	6	3	-	-	5	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	277	324	601		
Woodstock ..	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	12	-	189	269	475		
Salt River ..	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	3	2	7	-	-	213	121	341		
Mowbray ..	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	-	-	94	66	167		
Maltland ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	226	122	348		
Rondebosch ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	63	259	322		
Claremont ..	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	13	210	223		
Kalk Bay ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	288	64	352		
Wynberg ..	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	40	35	-	81	190	346		
Not Allocated ..	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	5	1	1	-	-	15	-	15		
From Ships ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	266	-	266		
From Outside the Municipality ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	13		
Totals ..	-	-	4	1	2	-	13	5	2	-	12	3	-	-	5	3	-	-	20	24	-	-	1,148	184	1,356		
	-	-	17	11	12	13	50	36	5	5	43	23	-	-	24	21	7	8	-	3	-	-	95	186	3,860	2,273	6,414

The average number of patients in hospital per diem for the year under report was 17.6, as compared with 35.3 for the previous year; due to the closing of the tuberculosis block early in 1931.

Ten cases of measles (all Europeans) were admitted from the McGregor Home, Plumstead.

Five cases of enteric fever (all non-Europeans) were admitted from the Holy Cross Convent, Parow, and all recovered.

One of the European cases of measles was admitted wrongly diagnosed as scarlet fever.

The non-European male case of asthma and the non-European female case of pyrexia of unknown origin were admitted wrongly diagnosed as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE A. DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ARRANGED AS TO CAUSES, RACE, SEX, AGE-PERIODS, AND WARDS OF THE CITY TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

Deaths in Capetown of non-Residents (Outward Transfers) are excluded from the Table proper and shown separately. Deaths of European Capetown Residents which occurred outside the Municipality (Inward Transfers) are included in the sections for age-periods but not in the sections for wards.

(53 weeks ended 3rd July, 1931.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race	AGE PERIODS : CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																85 and upwards		TOTALS.		Outward Transfers (not included in foregoing columns).											
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35								35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	{E. O.	15 76	10 61	3 34	1 45	2 34	3 45	20 144	14 151	6 21	7 19	10 78	16 81	11 71	12 74	11 61	6 26	17 51	10 24	14 16	5 11	3 8	— 5	1 1	1 2	1 —	1 —	169	73	15	13			
II.—General Diseases not included in Class I. ..	{E. O.	— 3	1 4	2 1	— 1	— 2	— 6	2 5	1 5	1 2	1 3	1 3	3 4	5 3	4 4	7 11	6 16	16 21	39 17	33 6	31 10	30 11	30 11	19 1	16 4	2 1	2 1	251	134	22	27			
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	{E. O.	4 21	3 17	— 4	1 1	— 7	1 32	4 5	5 18	— 1	1 2	3 3	1 3	9 5	1 5	2 12	4 3	6 8	2 9	13 9	8 12	16 7	9 4	5 —	13 5	1 2	— 2	95	44	11	12			
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. O.	— 2	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	— 3	1 1	— 1	1 1	2 2	4 4	— 4	— 5	3 14	6 21	27 26	12 29	33 31	44 22	22 29	76 31	40 33	36 6	51 19	9 6	11 4	356	144	22	15			
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E. O.	17 144	10 106	2 57	3 54	1 26	2 41	20 227	15 201	— 11	— 3	1 8	2 9	16 17	2 4	8 15	2 7	12 9	1 5	7 2	8 9	7 4	5 3	12 3	10 3	3 2	9	123	50	9	9			
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	{E. O.	28 131	23 131	5 46	6 55	1 10	2 9	34 187	31 195	— 4	2 —	4 1	5 5	7 7	2 9	5 2	7 2	9 7	5 2	8 4	9 4	2 2	5 5	4 1	6 3	2 —	150	72	15	8				
VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa ..	{E. O.	1 1	1 4	— 5	— 5	1 2	— 8	2 2	2 9	— 1	— —	1 1	2 5	4 4	5 5	9 4	8 7	4 3	7 5	6 15	5 3	1 1	3 1	15 4	4 —	— —	82	27	11	3				
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	{E. O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 3	— —	4 13	— —	3 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	14	24	—	2			
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E. O.	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5	—	—	—			
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion..	{E. O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3	1	—	—			
XI.—Malformations ..	{E. O.	2 16	2 5	— —	— —	— —	1 2	2 16	3 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6	4	3	4			
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy	{E. O.	36 102	39 102	— —	— —	— —	— —	36 127	39 102	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	75	39	3	1			
XIII.—Old Age ..	{E. O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	24	15	—	—			
XIV.—External Causes	{E. O.	— 4	— 3	— 3	1 2	2 4	5 —	2 11	6 5	2 7	1 1	3 2	— —	11 12	4 2	15 11	2 2	10 12	2 3	8 4	— 1	4 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	86	18	5	1			
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases	{E. O.	1 5	1 7	— 2	— 3	— 1	— 1	1 8	1 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7	1	—	—			
Totals ..	{E. O.	105 531	90 442	13 152	12 169	8 87	15 98	117 709	11 48	11 48	12 31	8 18	4 30	37 121	37 131	42 131	34 133	38 90	102 148	75 99	143 93	84 82	160 83	101 73	100 22	110 40	24 16	1,446	636	116	95			
Totals, all Races		636	532	165	181	95	113	896	59	59	43	26	34	145	158	173	167	199	250	174	236	166	243	174	122	150	35	40	2,384	2,060	248	178		

SUMMARY.

WARDS : CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1		Har- bour 2		West Cen- tral 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Cen- tral 6		Castle 7		Wood- stock 8		Salt River 9		Mow- bray 10		Mait- land 11		Ronde- bosch 12		Clare- mont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wyn- berg 15		Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Un- ascer- tained.	TOTALS.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Per- sons.	
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases ..	{E. O.	7	4	8	3	1	15	4	3	7	4	7	3	6	1	12	11	12	15	7	4	5	3	3	7	4	2	9	2	3	5	9	95	70	165	
II.—General Diseases not in- cluded in Class I. ..	{E. O.	12	16	—	3	2	1	7	6	4	5	7	10	5	3	8	8	15	7	12	16	4	7	5	16	7	15	8	6	18	11	11	458	414	872	
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	{E. O.	5	4	3	—	—	1	3	2	2	4	5	1	2	1	5	6	9	1	4	3	2	2	3	6	2	3	1	3	3	2	50	44	94		
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. O.	20	14	15	2	5	2	10	7	16	17	15	10	4	7	17	9	21	7	10	12	10	6	16	6	11	15	10	2	14	18	207	142	349		
V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	{E. O.	4	2	2	7	2	11	7	5	6	—	4	2	3	3	7	2	9	5	5	4	7	1	—	2	1	8	2	2	9	10	69	47	116		
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System ..	{E. O.	8	5	1	2	2	1	7	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	7	9	12	8	6	4	7	5	4	6	5	3	2	2	6	9	78	68	146		
VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Sys- tem and Annexa ..	{E. O.	6	3	4	—	—	—	2	2	6	3	3	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	2	2	2	6	3	54	27	81		
VIII.—The Puerperal State ..	{E. O.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	9	4	2	2	4	1	11	7	55	43	98		
IX.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ..	{E. O.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	24	
X.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ..	{E. O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	
XI.—Malformations ..	{E. O.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	4
XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy ..	{E. O.	4	2	2	—	1	3	4	2	—	1	3	1	1	5	3	5	6	3	2	2	1	4	—	—	1	6	3	1	3	8	3	36	38	74	
XIII.—Old Age ..	{E. O.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	9	15	24	
XIV.—External Causes ..	{E. O.	4	1	4	—	2	2	6	2	1	2	1	3	3	—	7	3	8	1	5	1	4	3	2	2	7	1	4	4	5	2	2	6	18	86	
XV.—Ill-defined Diseases ..	{E. O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Totals ..	{E. O.	73	56	37	10	15	5	46	37	54	40	50	36	28	26	72	58	95	53	53	41	36	38	45	53	53	34	20	70	76	793	623	1,416			
Totals, all Races		78	63	80	45	85	55	135	110	66	50	297	252	195	181	146	128	167	137	81	184	177	252	209	184	192	97	70	250	273	2,367	2,047	4,414			

WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																				Not Allocated. Residential Ad- dresses Un- ascertained.		TOTALS.														
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.		
EMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																																				
Fever, Typhoid ..	{E. O.	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	2 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	-	1 -	2 -	3 -	1 -	2 -	-	2 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	-	4 17	4 7	8 24
Fever, Paratyphoid..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever, Typhus ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever, Relapsing ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever, Malta ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever, Malaria ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	2 1	-	2 1
Fever, Malarial Cachexia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles ..	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 -	6 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 -	9 -	17 -
Scarlet Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -		
Whooping Cough ..	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	3 -	3 -	4 -	2 -	-	-	1 -	6 -	3 -	6 -	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	-	2 -	-	2 -	3 -	2 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	7 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	7 -	-	3 20	6 38	9 58
Diphtheria and Croup	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	6 3	3 8	9 11	
Influenza (with Pul. Comp. specified) ..	{E. O.	1 1	-	-	-	1 1	-	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	3 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	2 -	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	1 -	-	-	5 10	1 9	6 19	
Influenza (without Pul. Comp. specified)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	-	1 -	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	3 4	-	3 8		
Miliary Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mumps ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Asiatic Cholera ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cholera Nostras ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dysentery, Amoebic	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -		
Dysentery, Bacillary	{E. O.	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 2	-	1 2	
Dysentery, Other causes ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -		
Plague, Bubonic ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plague, Pneumonic..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plague, Septicaemic	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plague, not otherwise defined ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Yellow Fever ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Spirochaetosis Ictero-Haemorrhagica ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -		
Leprosy ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	-	2 1	
Erysipelas (non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1	1 3	
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	{E. O.	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	2 -	4 -	-	-	1 -	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	2 -	-	-	-	1 -	1 -	-	-	1 9	2 6	3 15
Chicken Pox ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1 -		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTALS.					
		0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and up- wards.		Persons.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (cont.)																															
25 (b) German Measles ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 (c) Trypanosomiasis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26 Glanders	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 Anthrax	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28 Rabies	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29 Tetanus	{E. O.	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	
30 Mycoses	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31 (a) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ..	{E. O.	-	6	1	4	10	5	7	14	23	23	8	8	4	12	59	67	66	69	51	24	44	19	13	8	1	2	1	1	1	48
31 (b) Tuberculosis, Respiratory System with Silicosis	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32 Tuberculosis, Meningeal	{E. O.	2	2	3	1	5	3	10	11	15	17	3	7	6	1	4	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
33 Tuberculosis, Abdominal	{E. O.	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
34 Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
35 Tuberculosis of the Joints	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
36 (a) Tuberculosis, Skin ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 (b) Tuberculosis, Bones (excluding Vertebral Column) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 (c) Tuberculosis, Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
36 (d) Tuberculosis, Genito-Urinary System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 (e) Tuberculosis, Other Organs	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
37 (a) Tuberculosis, Acute Disseminated ..	{E. O.	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	
37 (b) Tuberculosis, Chronic Disseminated ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
38 Syphilis (all forms)	{E. O.	6	41	3	29	5	5	2	-	6	48	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	8	4	
39 Soft Chancre ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	
40 (a) Gonococcal Infection	{E. O.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
40 (b) Gonorrhoeal or Purulent Ophthalmia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41 Purulent Infection: Septicaemia (non-puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	
42 Other Infectious Diseases ..	{E. O.	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	
Totals for I.	{E. O.	15	76	10	61	3	34	1	45	2	34	3	45	20	144	14	151	21	19	7	21	10	78	16	81	11	71	12	61	26	51
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.																															
43 Cancer, Buccal Cavity	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	7	1	
44 Cancer, Stomach, Liver, Oesophagus	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	4	5	6	10	9	3	17	4	6	5	1	41	
45 Cancer, Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	-	12	6	
46 Cancer, Female Genital Organs ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	7	-	6	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	28	10	

OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15				Persons		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
2. ENDEMIC AND DISEASES (cont.)																																					
Epidemic Measles ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
		{	O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Epidemic Typhus ..		{	E.																																		

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																												TOTALS. Persons.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
47	Cancer, Breast ..	{ E. O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-

OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.	
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
AL DISEASES NOT IN CLASS I. (cont.)																																				
Cancer, Breast ..	{	E.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	15	15	
		O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6		
Cancer, Skin ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cancer, Other or unspecified Organs ..	{	E.	2	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	27	9	36	
		O.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12		
Cancer Tumours (non-malignant) ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5		
Chronic Typhoid Fever ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	8		
		O.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13		
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	{	E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	7	
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	9		
Croup ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Dysentery ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Epilepsy ..	{	E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diabetes ..	{	E.	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	4	2	4	11	19		

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																														TOTALS.		
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75		75 to 85		85 and upwards				Persons.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																			
72	Locomotor Ataxia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
73	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2				
74 (a)	Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy) ..	{E. O.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	3	10	5	4	5	-	1	23	17	40				
74 (b)	Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	4	3	-	3	-	4	2	3	7				
75 (a)	Hemiplegia ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	3				
75 (b)	Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4				
76	General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	9				
77	Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	3				
78	Epilepsy ..	{E. O.	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	4	3	7	10				
79	Convulsions (non-Puerperal) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1				
80	Convulsions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. O.	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4				
81	Chorea ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2				
82	Neuritis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3				
83	Softening of the Brain	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2				
84	Other Diseases of the Nervous System	{E. O.	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	2	5	7	8				
85	Disease of the Eye and Annexa ..	{E. O.	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3				
86	Disease of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. O.	2	-	-	-	3	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	6				
Totals for III. ..			{E. O.	4	3	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	5	2	4	6	2	13	8	16	9	5	13	-	1	51	44			
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																			
87	Pericarditis ..	{E. O.	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5				
88	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	9				
89	Angina Pectoris ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	6	-	1	-	12	3	15	16	17				
90	Other Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	7	5	11	6	1	17	8	27	18	44	31	23	37	7	4	125	102	227				
91 (a)	Aneurism ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	7	4	11	12				
91 (b)	Arterial Sclerosis ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	-	15	8	9	6	4	5	39	21	60				
91 (c)	Other Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	5	4	3	1	7	2	2	19	18	37	48				
92	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral)	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	5	1	2	1	-	11	4	15	16				
93	Diseases of the Veins ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2				
94	Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
95	Haemorrhage (unqualified) ..	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
96	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	{E. O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	6	-	1	3	-	10	5	15	16				
Totals for IV. ...			{E. O.	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	9	5	3	12	6	27	12	44	22	76	40	36	51	11	9	212	144			

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS		
			Sea Point 1		Harbour 2		West Central 3		Kloof 4		Park 5		East Central 6		Castle 7		Woodstock 8		Salt River 9		Mowbray 10		Maitland 11		Rondebosch 12		Claremont 13		Kalk Bay 14		Wynberg 15						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					Persons.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS (cont.).																																					
Motor Ataxia ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Diseases of the spinal Cord ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	
Spinal Haemorrhage (apoplexy) ..	{E. 3 O. -	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	22	17	39
Spinal Thrombosis (Embolism) ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	3	7	
Paraplegia ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	
Paralysis (no cause specified) ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	{E. 1 O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	7	1	8	
Various forms of Mental Derangement ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2		
Insanity ..	{E. 1 O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	3	7		
Delusions (non-persecutory) ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Delusions (Infants under 5 years) ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	6	2	3	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	2	3	
Idiocy ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Epilepsy ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Inflammation of the Brain ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Acute Diseases of the Nervous System ..	{E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	5	7		
Diseases of the Eye and Annula ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Bone ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5		
Deaths for III. ..	{E. 5 O. -	4	3	-	3	1	2	6	5	2	4	5	1	2	4	5	6	9	1	4	3	2	2	3	6	2	3	5	1	3	3	2	1	5	50	44	94
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																																					
Endocarditis ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4		
Pericarditis ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8		
Myocarditis ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	15		
Angina Pectoris ..	{E. 4 O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	11	3	14		
Coronary Diseases of the Heart ..	{E. 7 O. -	11	12	-	5	1	6	6	7	13	10	7	3	5	10	7	11	7	6	9	7	4	12	3	7	10	6	1	8	13	8	3	125	100	225		
Arteriosclerosis ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6		
Cerebral Sclerosis ..	{E. 7 O. -	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	5	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	3	3	37	21	58		
Coronary Diseases of the Arteries ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Polymia and Thrombosis (not cerebral) ..	{E. 1 O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	4	15		
Diseases of the Veins ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Haemorrhage (unclassified) ..	{E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Coronary Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	{E. 1 O. -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	5	15		
Deaths for IV. ..	{E. 20 O. -	14	15	2	5	2	10	7	16	17	15	10	4	7	17	9	21	7	10	12	10	6	16	6	11	15	10	2	14	18	13	8	207	142	349		

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Race.	AGE PERIODS: CORRECTED FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS IN THE CASE OF THE EUROPEANS BUT CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS ONLY IN THE CASE OF NON-EUROPEANS.																								TOTAL					
			0 to 1		1 to 2		2 to 5		Total under 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 to 75				75 to 85		85 and upwards	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA (cont.).																																
139	Uterine Tumour ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
140	Uterine Haemorrhage (non-Puerperal)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
141 (a)	Diseases of the Uterus	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
141 (b)	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
142	Non - Puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals for VII. ..		{ E. 1 O. 1	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	13	2	15	7	15	4	-	-	55	27
VIII. THE PUERPERAL STATE																																
143 (a)	Abortion (Death of Mother) ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
143 (b)	Ectopic Gestation..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
143 (c)	Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
144	Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
145	Other Accidents of Labour ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
146	Puerperal Septicaemia ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
147	Puerperal Phlegmasia, etc. ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
148	Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
149	Following childbirth, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals for VIII. ..		{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	4	13	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
IX. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																																
151	Gangrene ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	
152	Furuncle ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
153	Acute Abscess ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
154	Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa..	{ E. 1 O. -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Totals for IX. ..		{ E. 1 O. -	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	4	
X. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																
155	Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
156	Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. - O. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
157	Amputation ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
158	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Totals for X. ..		{ E. - O. 1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	

OF DEATH.	Race.	WARDS: CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS BUT NOT FOR INWARD TRANSFERS.																														Not Allocated. Residential Addresses Unascertained.		TOTALS.		
		Sea Point 1	Harbour 2	West Central 3	Kloof 4	Park 5	East Central 6	Castle 7	Woodstock 8	Salt River 9	Mowbray 10	Maitland 11	Rondebosch 12	Claremont 13	Kalk Bay 14	Wynberg 15																				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.						
VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND (cont.).																																				
Gonorrhoeal Tumour ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	
Gonorrhoeal Haemorrhage (non-Puerperal)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
Diseases of the Uterus	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast (excepted)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for VII. ..	{ E. - O. -	6	3	4	4	4	2	2	6	3	3	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	6	3	5	1	54	27	81
PUERPERAL STATE																																				
Obstetric (Death of Mother) ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Obstetric Gestation..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2		
Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	
Other Accidents of Labour ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	
Puerperal Septicaemia ..	{ E. - O. -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	6		
Puerperal Plegmasia, etc. ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4		
Following childbirth, not otherwise defined ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals for VIII. ..	{ E. - O. -	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	5	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	14	14	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE.																																				
Erysipelas ..	{ E. - O. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Furuncle ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Acute Abscess ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa ..	{ E. - O. -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
Totals for IX. ..	{ E. - O. -	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	4	5		
DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																																				
Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	
Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rickets excepted)	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
Amputation ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Totals for X. ..	{ E. - O. -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	

Table B.
RETURN of Births and Still-Births for the year 1930-1931 classified as to Race, Sex, Legitimacy and Municipal Wards.
(53 Weeks ended July 3rd, 1931.)

WARDS.	EUROPEAN.										OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.										TOTALS					STILL-BIRTHS.				TOTAL STILL-BIRTHS.					
	LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					LEGITIMATE.					ILLEGITIMATE.					TOTALS.					EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	E.	O.	Total.	Legit.		Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
1. Sea Point	119	114	7	3	126	117	243	5	8	6	7	11	15	26	243	26	269	10	1	—	—	1	12	10	1	—	—	1	12						
2. Harbour ..	37	20	1	1	38	21	59	56	55	15	17	71	72	143	59	143	202	3	—	—	14	6	23	3	—	—	14	6	23						
3. Central (West)	11	12	1	1	12	13	25	102	97	29	35	131	132	263	25	263	288	—	—	—	9	9	18	—	—	—	9	9	18						
4. Kloof ..	76	61	7	8	83	69	152	146	129	30	37	176	166	342	152	342	494	3	—	—	21	3	27	3	—	—	21	3	27						
5. Park ..	72	57	4	2	76	59	135	22	24	17	11	39	35	74	135	74	209	4	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	1	5						
6. Central (East)	97	85	6	3	103	88	191	373	356	100	120	473	476	949	191	949	1,140	8	2	—	42	22	74	8	2	42	22	—	—	74					
7. Castle ..	36	27	1	11	37	38	75	305	283	79	76	384	359	743	75	743	818	1	1	—	42	12	56	1	1	42	12	—	—	56					
8. Woodstock	153	148	8	10	161	158	319	137	148	43	51	180	199	379	319	379	698	14	—	—	16	12	42	14	—	16	12	—	—	42					
9. Salt River	197	208	11	14	208	222	430	152	132	34	32	186	164	350	430	350	780	11	3	—	14	1	29	11	3	14	1	—	—	29					
10. Mowbray ..	115	123	11	10	126	133	259	58	38	24	21	82	59	141	259	141	400	10	—	—	3	6	19	10	—	3	6	—	—	19					
11. Maitland ..	126	100	5	4	131	104	235	211	173	77	79	288	252	540	235	540	775	4	1	—	22	14	41	4	1	22	14	—	—	41					
12. Rondebosch	63	71	2	5	65	76	141	265	259	82	75	347	334	681	141	681	822	4	—	—	28	16	48	4	—	28	16	—	—	48					
13. Claremont	132	143	5	3	137	146	283	250	259	66	46	316	305	621	283	621	904	7	—	—	27	10	44	7	—	27	10	—	—	44					
14. Kalk Bay ..	41	51	—	2	41	53	94	98	63	40	33	138	96	234	94	234	328	2	—	—	14	10	26	2	—	14	10	—	—	26					
15. Wynberg ..	134	158	11	3	145	161	306	273	330	89	64	362	394	756	306	756	1,062	15	—	—	27	17	59	15	—	27	17	—	—	59					
Not Allocated (unascertained addresses).	—	—	1	4	1	4	5	1	—	1	1	2	1	3	5	3	8	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5				
Total ..	1,409	1,378	81	84	1,490	1,462	2,952	2,454	2,354	732	705	3,186	3,059	6,245	2,952	6,245	9,197	96	8	—	280	144	528	96	8	280	144	—	—	528					
Excluded from above figures																																			
(1) Births in Cape-town which did not belong thereto ..	101	105	30	23	131	128	259	27	17	30	33	57	50	107	259	107	366	5	2	—	10	7	24	5	2	10	7	—	—	24					
(2) Langa Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	25	3	1	36	26	62	—	62	62	62	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	5					
(3) N'dabeni Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	29	9	10	41	39	80	—	80	80	80	—	—	3	7	10	—	—	3	7	—	—	10					

Table C.

Comparative Table of Estimated Populations and Vital Statistic Rates (corrected to a basis of 365 days) for various years for the City of Capetown (Excluding Wynberg Ward and the added areas of N'dabeni and Langa).

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Estimated Populations.		Birth Rates.		Illegitimate Births, percentage of Total Births.		Death Rates (uncorrected).		Death Rates corrected for Outward Transfers.		Natural Increase Rates.		Infant Mortality Rates.		Enteric Fever Death Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers		Tuberculosis Deaths (all forms), Rates, corrected for Outward Transfers.									
	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.	Eur.	Non- Eur.								
1913-1914*	76,940	74,560	29.39A	45.48A	37.31A	6.49A	25.75A	18.04A	13.77	28.25	20.89	12.10	27.02	19.44	15.02	17.23A	16.42A	107.96A	250.55A	193.50A	0.21	0.30	0.25	1.03	4.85	2.91
1914-1915 ..	79,840	75,510	29.95A	47.52A	38.49A	6.90A	26.48A	18.66A	14.28	29.73	21.80	12.73	28.39	20.35	15.67A	17.79A	16.69A	100.38A	224.36A	174.92A	0.26	0.30	0.28	1.11	5.09	3.04
1915-1916 ..	82,860	76,470	27.53A	48.23A	37.47A	7.48A	25.26A	18.49A	12.81	27.58	19.91	11.25	26.00	18.33	14.72A	20.65A	17.56A	79.14A	189.29A	147.49A	0.10	0.37	0.23	0.89	4.21	2.48
1916-1917 ..	85,990	77,450	28.17A	45.85A	36.56A	6.81A	25.06A	17.67A	16.04	34.42	24.76	13.34	32.70	22.52	12.13A	11.43A	11.80A	96.16A	226.70A	173.89A	0.16	0.41	0.28	1.10	5.55	3.21
1917-1918 ..	89,240	78,440	27.61A	46.32A	36.38A	7.02A	25.35A	17.98A	13.47	30.53	21.47	11.47	27.89	19.17	14.14A	15.79A	14.91A	79.14A	200.94A	152.13A	0.13	0.40	0.26	0.87	4.50	2.57
1918-1919 ..	92,610	79,450	23.84A	41.21A	31.87A	8.38A	24.77A	18.20A	25.19†	69.97†	45.88†	22.08†	66.09†	42.42†	1.35C	28.76C	14.01C	114.58A	297.80A	224.29A	0.19	0.42	0.30	0.81	3.80	2.19
1919-1920 ..	96,110	80,450	26.12A	51.74A	37.79A	6.44A	24.75A	17.86A	12.89	28.57	20.03	11.05	26.99	18.31	13.23A	23.17A	17.76A	81.45A	183.76A	145.27A	0.22	0.52	0.36	0.83	3.77	2.17
1920-1921 ..	99,750	81,490	24.30B	45.86B	34.00B	5.07B	24.86B	17.10B	13.68	32.56	22.18	12.03	30.64	20.41	12.27B	15.22B	13.59B	101.49B	231.74B	180.76B	0.37	0.56	0.46	0.73	4.10	2.25
1921-1922 ..	103,130	83,450	23.02B	50.69B	35.41B	5.31B	25.86B	18.50B	11.93	27.15	18.75	10.68	25.90	17.49	12.34B	24.79B	17.92B	69.50B	173.29B	136.24B	0.20	0.50	0.34	0.98	3.43	2.07
1922-1923 ..	105,330	86,200	21.36B	49.44B	34.00B	5.82B	25.25B	18.54B	11.37	28.31	18.99	10.00	26.95	17.63	11.38B	22.49B	16.37B	80.44B	196.39B	156.33B	0.21	0.31	0.26	0.75	4.12	2.27
1923-1924 ..	107,580	89,030	21.39B	49.47B	34.12B	5.11B	24.21B	17.70B	11.59	30.05	19.97	10.20	28.66	18.58	11.19B	20.81B	15.54B	72.39B	187.27B	148.36B	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.73	4.47	2.42
1924-1925 ..	109,870	91,960	21.16B	51.55B	35.02B	5.84B	24.12B	18.15B	11.62	28.31	19.23	10.09	26.86	17.74	11.07B	24.69B	17.28B	71.94B	173.93B	140.43B	0.07	0.21	0.14	0.85	4.51	2.52
1925-1926 ..	112,220	94,990	20.84B	47.46B	33.05B	4.67B	24.20B	17.55B	11.46	26.31	18.28	9.61	24.94	16.66	11.23B	22.52B	16.39B	65.18B	175.49B	138.21B	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.63	3.87	2.11
1926-1927 ..	114,420	98,110	20.55B	50.29B	34.28B	5.54B	23.03B	17.40B	12.07	29.70	20.21	10.39	27.96	18.50	10.16B	22.33B	15.78B	67.38B	186.59B	148.09B	0.13	0.28	0.20	0.85	4.59	2.58
1927-1928 ..	116,570	101,340	21.48B	47.96B	33.79B	5.38B	23.18B	17.26B	12.12	29.73	20.32	10.58	27.75	18.57	10.90B	20.21B	15.22B	55.62B	161.98B	126.70B	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.86	4.48	2.54
1928-1929 ..	118,760	104,670	21.29B	49.66B	34.59B	6.38B	23.05B	17.61B	12.39	27.16	19.31	10.67	25.05	17.41	10.62B	24.61B	17.18B	61.86B	159.14B	127.29B	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.67	4.47	2.45
1929-1930 ..	120,990	108,120	21.80B	47.77B	34.06B	5.13B	23.67B	17.40B	12.23	26.36	18.90	10.59	24.46	17.14	11.21B	23.31B	16.92B	58.94B	161.91B	127.22B	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.68	4.92	2.68
1930-1931 ...	123,260	111,670	21.12B	48.36B	34.07B	5.71B	23.39B	17.64B	11.82	24.99	18.08	10.14	23.09	16.29	10.98B	25.27B	17.78B	63.49B	155.40B	125.51B	0.06	0.19	0.12	0.70	4.58	2.55

* This period represents 296 days ; Unification took place on the 8th September, 1913.

A. These figures are uncorrected.

C. These figures (which are uncorrected) represent a Natural Decrease, which was due to the excessive number of deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

† Including deaths caused by the Epidemic of Influenza in October, 1918.

B. These figures are corrected for outward transfers.

Table D.

Shewing the Calculated Populations and the Principal Vital Statistic Rates for the separate Wards of the City, classified as to Race and corrected for Outward Transfers for the 53 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1931, corrected to a basis of 365 days.

WARDS.	Calculated Populations on the 31st December, 1930.			Births.		Birth rates per 1,000 Persons.		Illegitimate Births.		Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births.		Deaths.		Death rates per 1,000 Persons.		Natural Increase (Excess of Births over Deaths).		Natural Increase rates per 1,000 Persons.		Deaths under 1 year of Age.		Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births).		Deaths from Tuberculosis (All Forms).		Death rates from Tuberculosis (all Forms) per 1,000 persons	
	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Total.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.	Eur.	Non-Eur.
1. Sea Point ..	16,695	3,008	19,703	243	26	14.32	8.50	10	13	4.12	10.00	129	12	7.60	3.92	114	14	6.72	4.58	11	1	45.27	38.46	6	2	0.85	0.65
2. Harbour	4,278	5,127	9,405	59	143	13.57	27.44	2	32	3.89	2.38	47	78	10.81	14.97	12	65	2.76	12.47	1	17	16.95	118.88	4	20	0.92	3.84
3. Central (West) ..	1,458	5,900	7,358	25	263	16.87	43.86	2	64	8.00	24.33	20	120	13.50	20.01	5	143	3.37	23.85	2	41	80.00	155.89	1	21	0.67	3.50
4. Kloof	9,796	7,749	17,545	152	342	15.27	43.42	15	67	9.87	19.59	83	162	8.34	20.57	69	180	6.93	22.85	7	54	46.05	157.89	5	23	0.50	2.92
5. Park	10,706	1,966	12,672	135	74	12.41	37.03	6	28	4.44	37.84	94	22	8.64	11.01	41	52	3.77	26.02	7	7	51.85	94.59	5	9	0.46	4.50
6. Central (East) ..	7,102	18,801	25,903	191	949	26.46	49.66	9	220	4.71	23.18	86	463	11.91	24.23	105	486	14.55	25.43	11	148	57.59	155.95	5	103	0.69	5.39
7. Castle	1,592	14,982	16,574	75	743	46.85	48.79	12	155	16.00	20.86	54	322	33.37	21.14	21	421	12.98	27.65	11	96	146.67	129.21	5	70	3.09	4.60
8. Woodstock	11,417	7,048	18,465	319	379	27.49	52.90	18	94	5.64	24.80	130	144	11.20	20.10	189	235	16.29	32.80	28	47	87.77	124.01	12	32	1.03	4.47
9. Salt River	13,686	7,560	21,246	430	350	30.91	45.55	25	66	5.81	18.86	148	156	10.64	20.30	282	194	20.27	25.25	32	41	74.42	117.14	19	26	1.37	3.38
10. Mowbray	12,634	3,319	15,953	259	141	20.17	41.80	21	45	8.11	31.91	103	49	8.02	14.52	156	92	12.15	27.28	13	12	50.19	85.11	6	8	0.47	2.37
11. Maitland	6,825	8,350	15,175	235	540	33.88	63.62	9	156	3.83	28.89	77	284	11.10	33.46	158	256	22.78	30.16	16	109	68.09	201.85	7	62	1.01	7.31
12. Rondebosch	8,200	8,832	17,032	141	681	16.92	75.86	7	157	4.96	23.05	83	378	9.96	42.11	58	303	6.96	33.75	4	144	28.37	211.45	4	64	0.48	7.13
13. Claremont	10,948	16,744	27,692	283	621	25.43	36.49	8	112	2.83	18.04	106	270	9.53	15.86	177	351	15.90	20.63	17	94	60.07	151.37	5	48	0.45	2.82
14. Kalk Bay	6,027	4,290	10,317	94	234	15.34	53.66	2	73	2.13	31.20	54	113	8.81	25.91	40	121	6.53	27.75	5	34	53.19	145.30	2	25	0.33	5.73
15. Wynberg	13,080	13,852	26,932	306	756	23.02	53.69	14	153	4.58	20.24	146	377	10.98	26.78	160	379	12.04	26.91	24	120	78.43	158.73	6	78	0.45	5.54
Not allocated ..	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	2	—	—	56	48	—	—	51	45	—	—	3	8	—	—	2	7	—	—
A. Inward Transfers..	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
B. City of Capetown..	136,550	125,440	261,990	3,004	6,245	21.64	48.98	165	1,437	5.59C	23.01	1,446	2,998	10.42	23.51	1,558	3,247	11.22	25.47	195	973	64.91	155.80	98	598	0.71	4.69

A. These figures refer to European births and deaths belonging to Capetown, but which occurred outside the municipality.

B. Exclusive of all figures relating to the native locations of Langa and N'dabeni (which are shown separately in Table J on page 122), but inclusive, so far as the European population is concerned, of population in the Harbour and Shipping and residents enumerated on trains.

C. Exclusive of the 52 European births (inward transfers), in regard to which information as to the legitimacy is not available.

Table E.
Comparative Table of Principal Vital Statistic Rates for Various Centres.

Centre.	Year.	Birth Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Illegitimate Births, Percentage of Total Births (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Death Rates. (Uncorrected).			Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			Infant Mortality Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).			All Forms of Tuberculosis; Death Rates (Corrected for Outward Transfers).		
		Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.	Euro- pean.	Non- Euro- pean.	All Races.
Union of S.A. ..	1929	26·15 ¹	..	..	2·59 ¹	..	..	9·51	..	..	9·98 ³	..	..	64·22 ¹	..	..	0·45 ¹	..	..
Capetown ..	1930-1931	21·27	48·98	34·54	5·59	23·01	17·42	11·72	25·20	18·18	10·20	23·51	16·58	65·04	155·80	126·67	0·68	4·69	2·60
Johannesburg ..	1930-1931	24·62	..	..	3·56 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	10·22	17·85 ²	15·70	79·08 ¹	206·34 ¹ & ²	..	0·37 ¹	1·35 ¹ & ²	..
Durban ..	1930-1931	15·75	33·2	..	3·1	19·8	..	..	..	..	9·1	12·9	..	37·73	..	..	0·54	..	..
Pretoria ..	1930-1931	24·07	13·53	19·85	4·25 ¹	29·80 ¹	11·21 ¹	..	..	..	8·34	12·63	10·05	68·33 ¹	362·07 ¹	148·42 ¹	0·29	1·43	0·75
Port Elizabeth ..	1930-1931	25·34	42·35	30·66	4·92	27·52	14·69	13·12	28·88	18·10	10·59	21·97	14·15	82·36	162·40	117·03	0·83	3·88	1·81
Bloemfontein ..	1930-1931	20·82	..	..	2·81	..	..	12·30	46·92	..	7·74	43·15	..	69·26	..	..	0·49	1·56	..
Pietermaritzburg ..	1930-1931	21·23	39·7 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·42	22·03 ²	..	35·21	148·6 ²	..	0·3	1·6	1·0
East London ..	1930-1931	21·5	35·5	..	3·6	56·7	..	..	..	..	9·4	27·2	..	54·1	332·6	..	0·6	2·9	..
Kimberley .. (Urban Area only).	1930-1931	24·0	33·9	29·9	2·7	31·4	22·2	12·8	25·2	20·2	10·4	23·4	18·2	42·9	232·0	171·0	0·27	2·08	1·35
England and Wales	1930	..	..	16·3 ¹	..	..	4·57 ¹	..	..	11·4	..	..	9·6 ³	..	..	59·97 ¹	..	..	0·90 ¹
County of London	1930	..	..	15·8 ¹	..	..	5·24 ¹	..	..	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	59·17 ¹	..	..	0·99 ¹

¹ Crude or Uncorrected.

² Europeans only.

³ Standardized to Standard Million of England and Wales for 1901.

TABLE H.—Notification of Infectious Diseases (corrected for Imported Cases and Misdiagnosis) classified as to Race, Sex and Age-groups. Period, July 1st, 1930, to June 30th, 1931.

E. = Europeans. O. = Non-Europeans.

Age-Groups.	Tuberculosis, Re- spiratory System.				Tuberculosis, Other Forms.				Enteric Fever.				Diphtheria.				Scarlet Fever.				Erysipelas.				Cerebrospinal Fever.				Infective Encephalitis.				Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.				Typhus Fever.			
	E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.		E.		O.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
0-1 year	-	6	4	10	2	2	4	6	14	-	2	1	3	2	8	2	1	3	4	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
1-2 years	-	10	5	15	1	2	8	7	16	-	5	4	8	9	26	6	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
2-5 years	-	1	15	26	42	2	22	17	42	-	14	27	17	17	75	33	35	3	7	78	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
5-10 years	2	4	18	21	45	3	113	15	32	5	7	14	38	11	94	78	108	5	12	203	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
10-15 years	3	15	25	43	2	1	6	9	18	5	11	5	8	3	28	37	56	2	5	100	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
15-25 years	26	24	108	149	307	2	7	12	21	15	17	25	15	6	72	14	24	1	1	40	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
25-35 years	27	24	124	98	273	1	2	3	6	8	7	9	7	3	31	4	10	1	1	19	3	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
35-45 years	21	7	78	52	158	-	1	1	2	7	6	4	3	2	4	3	5	3	16	11	6	6	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
45-55 years	21	8	56	25	110	-	1	1	2	-	5	1	3	-	4	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
55-65 years	9	1	30	21	61	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	5	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
65-75 years	4	1	14	7	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
75-85 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
85 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Age unknown	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Totals	113	70	476	435	1094	12	764	70	1534	44	53	59	44	200	83	106	43	50	282	179	246	11	29	465	18	23	15	71	22	2	1	3	10	1						

Age-Groups.	Leprosy.			Influenza.			Influenzal Pneumonia.			Acute Primary Pneumonia.			Puerperal Fever.			Ophthalmia.			Trachoma.			Maltia Fever.			Lead Poisoning.			Totals.				
	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.	E.		To- tal.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
0-1 year	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5	2	8	9	21	-	-	-	24	24	98	114	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334		
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	14	15	31	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108		
2-5 years	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	11	3	4	15	38	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108		
5-10 years	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	19	3	5	14	10	34	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319		
10-15 years	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	40	1	5	11	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	468		
15-25 years	-	-	-	-	6	6	19	6	11	7	24	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253		
25-35 years	-	-	-	-	9	9	24	17	14	12	29	14	67	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627		
35-45 years	-	-	-	-	13	9	24	63	4	18	39	14	67	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524		
45-55 years	-	-	-	-	8	8	21	12	49	5	24	5	35	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328		
55-65 years	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	8	22	1	17	5	31	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193		
65-75 years	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	2	15	4	3	11	4	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117		
75-85 years	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	5	2	4	3	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47		
85 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals	1	1	2	39	30	91	80	240	18	624	14	62	43	19	373	24	107	120	277	-	-	4	1	2	2	1	1	-	4591	626	1,092	3,331

Table I.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS, CLASSIFIED AS TO RACE.

Diseases.	Race.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
		1916. A.	1917. A.	1918. A.	1919. A.	1920. B.	1921. B.	1922. B.	1923. B.	1924. B.	1925. B.	1926. B.	1927. B.	1928. B.C.	1929. D.	1930. D.	1931. D.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Eur. Non-E.	128 8	52 4	97 13	153 18	274 23	224 15	97 9	47 5	26 3	50 1	129 8	123 11	228 6	154 10	260 20	425 40
Diphtheria or Mem branous Croup.	Eur. Non-E.	189 51	164 41	107 32	113 25	125 36	75 24	89 18	121 24	163 49	209 41	180 46	186 87	162 62	162 70	166 54	189 93
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Eur. Non-E.	163 133	163 149	138 124	204 191	251 202	345 308	204 207	180 141	121 93	79 94	87 100	117 123	109 135	100 100	87 94	97 103
Erysipelas ..	Eur. Non-E.	40 13	30 19	27 13	22 7	34 10	27 5	25 6	31 6	16 10	20 12	15 14	45 24	35 34	43 26	33 32	41 30
Puerperal Fever..	Eur. Non-E.	7 20	2 4	9 12	9 8	10 20	10 18	7 17	11 15	8 15	9 24	9 36	10 35	20 38	29 54	16 53	19 43
Ophthalmia ..	Eur. Non-E.					— 1	7 28	11 29	9 22	15 28	18 59	27 101	22 113	27 135	25 122	50 208	50 227
Cerebrospinal Fever	Eur. Non-E.	2 —	2 —	5 3	5 5	4 5	3 —	5 1	4 3	3 2	6 19	4 21	10 39	39 183	30 101	14 48	4 18
Acute Poliomyelitis	Eur. Non-E.	4 5	3 1	3 2	2 2	1 1	3 1	1 1	— 1	1 —	1 1	— —	2 —	8 4	4 1	11 6	5 5
Infective Encephalitis	Eur. Non-E.						3 2	5 1	2 1	5 4	6 5	6 10	6 5	8 3	7 5	4 3	1 4
Leprosy	Eur. Non-E.	1 3	— 6	— 1	1 —	— 3	1 2	2 3	— 6	— 4	— —	1 2	— 1	— 1	— 4	1 3	1 1
Typhus Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	2 1
Small Pox ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 3	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Influenza ..	Eur. Non-E.					78 55			18 2	22 24	189 284	67 161	61 133	132 327	166 349	238 348	69 171
Pneumonia, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.						18 40	63 97	72 111								
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	Eur. Non-E.									6 13	28 52	25 61	41 63	45 121	62 78	54 80	24 38
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Eur. Non-E.									23 68	76 203	83 186	89 285	84 396	91 386	58 302	84 289
Cholera	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plague	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Anthrax	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Glanders	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Rabies	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malta Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	2 —	— —	3 1	1 1
Yellow Fever ..	Eur. Non-E.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Trachoma	Eur. Non-E.											2 4	3 3	2 12	3 12	3 23	— 4
Lead Poisoning..	Eur. Non-E.															3 5	3 1
Tuberculosis, all forms*	Eur. Non-E.	136 456	139 575	103 553	104 502	103 526	114 495	138 447	132 531								
Tuberculosis, Re- spiratory System	Eur. Non-E.									132 568	194 572	146 533	174 689	175 794	202 823	188 911	183 911
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	Eur. Non-E.									10 75	16 71	28 116	28 102	28 143	27 148	35 181	19 134

A.=corrected for imported cases.
B.=corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis.
C.=including area of the old Municipality of Wynberg for whole year.
D.=for the extended municipality (i.e., including the old municipality of Wynberg) corrected for imported cases and misdiagnosis.
* Not separately classified until 1923-1924.

Table J.

NATIVE LOCATIONS (LANGA AND N'DABENI).

SHOWING POPULATION, PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS AND RATES (CORRECTED FOR OUTWARD TRANSFERS) FOR THE 53 WEEKS ENDED JULY 3RD, 1931, AND NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CORRECTED FOR MISDIAGNOSIS) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1ST, 1930, TO JUNE 30TH, 1931.

Location.	Average Population for the 12 months July, 1930, to June, 1931.										NATIVES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	European.				Natives.						Births.				Still Births.	Birth rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Deaths.		Death rate (per 1,000 per- sons).	Deaths under one year of age.		Infant mor- tality (per 1,000 Births).	Deaths from Tuber- culosis (all forms).		Death Rate for Tuberculosis (all forms, per 1,000 persons).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Adults.		Total.		Adults.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.		Legiti- mate.	Illegiti mate.			Total.	M.		F.	M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.			F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Location.	Natives.										Natives.									
	Tuberculosis, Respiratory System.		Tuberculosis, Other Forms.		Enteric Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Influen- zal Pneu- monia.		Acute Primary Pneu- monia.		Puer- peral Fever.		Ophthal- mia.		Total Cases.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	13	5	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	19	9
	21	13	2	7	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	6	4	1	—	5	36	33	33
Total ..	34	18	3	9	3	2	4	1	1	—	1	1	7	5	1	—	5	55	42	42
Imported Cases, excluded from above figures: Contracted outside Capetown Municipal Area																				
	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Deaths in Langa Location Hospital, 16 (Natives). Of these 16 deaths, 11 were males and 5 were females (1 of the males was resident outside the Capetown Municipal Area).

Table K.

BAROMETRICAL READINGS, 1930-1931.

CORRECTED FOR ALTITUDE, TEMPERATURE, INDEX ERROR, CAPACITY AND CAPILLARITY.

Month.	Mean.	Average for twenty-four years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Highest and Date for twenty-four years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930.	Lowest and Date for twenty-four years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930.
1930.								
July	30·532	29th	29·958	5th	30·709	28·924
August	30·466	12th	29·816	10th	30·984	29·753
September...	30·514	6th	29·982	28th	30·691	29·694
October	30·464	14th	29·990	2nd	30·563	29·727
November	30·424	5th	29·895	29th	30·841	29·831
December	30·319	2nd	29·937	23rd	30·569	29·754
1931.								
January	30·291	25th	29·978	10th	30·500	29·757
February	30·277	21st	29·937	17th	30·945	29·775
March	30·341	21st	30·020	11th	30·608	29·002
April	30·506	20th	30·004	7th	30·508	29·098
May	30·494	23rd	29·770	5th	30·641	29·078
June	30·534	1st	30·063	3rd	30·663	29·089
Year	30·534	1/6/1931	29·816	10/8/1930	30·984	28·924
							26/8/1921	13/7/1917.

Table L.
TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN THE SHADE, 1930-1931.

Month.	Mean at 8 a.m. °F	Maximum Thermometer.			Highest and Date for 24 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930. °F	Minimum Thermometer.			Lowest and Date for 24 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930. °F		
		Average for 24 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930. °F	Mean °F	Highest °F		Mean °F	Average for 24 years, 1st July, 1906, to 30th June, 1930. °F	Lowest. °F			
1930.	July ...	51.449	63.68	82.2	19th	49.98	47.325	41.0	29.0		
	August ...	52.279	64.05	73.9	8th	47.48	47.314	39.9	35.5		
	September ...	55.140	65.00	82.2	25th	50.66	49.807	44.0	39.8		
	October ...	58.770	70.88	87.2	20th	54.18	52.690	47.7	43.0		
November	...	62.538	74.61	92.5	15th	55.64	55.285	51.6	44.0		
	December ...	66.880	77.12	94.8	27th	58.59	57.980	52.1	47.4		
1931.	January ...	66.207	85.05	98.0	9th	61.08	59.455	55.2	42.2		
	February ...	65.395	81.59	95.3	25th	59.53	59.546	54.1	45.6		
	March ...	62.938	82.31	99.3	22nd	59.64	56.680	55.0	46.8		
	April ...	58.137	70.03	84.0	22nd	53.33	53.984	44.0	40.8		
May	...	55.164	64.39	84.2	20th	50.66	51.049	42.1	40.3		
	June ...	52.319	62.72	79.4	23rd	46.65	48.828	38.7	36.2		
Year	58.768	71.79	99.3	22/3/31	53.95	53.328	38.7	29.0		
					14/2/1924	103.8	53.328	29/6/31	5/7/1907		

Table M.

RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY, 1930-1931.

Month.	RAINFALL.							HUMIDITY.	
	Amount in Inches.	Average for 24 years in inches, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1930.	No. of Rainy Days.	Average rainy days for 24 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1930.	Greatest Fall in one day		Greatest Fall in one day for 24 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1930.	Mean Saturation 100.	Average for 24 years, 1st July, 1906 to 30th June, 1930.
					Amount in Inches.	Date.			
1930.									
July	2.48	3.55	14	14.42	0.81	7th	2.67	77.23	84.64
August	2.63	3.03	13	14.38	0.58	10th	1.90	85.74	84.53
September	4.55	2.11	14	11.25	0.87	2nd	1.45	76.83	80.77
October	0.61	1.32	6	8.83	0.25	12th	1.10	68.16	74.76
November	0.88	1.18	4	7.79	0.57	29th	2.35	65.43	72.19
December	0.35	0.91	4	5.83	0.13	6th	1.61	70.45	68.64
1931.									
January	—	0.50	—	3.60	—	—	0.90	66.13	69.04
February	1.07	0.48	4	4.09	0.49	18th	0.60	69.36	72.33
March	—	0.69	—	5.79	—	—	1.08	75.06	75.76
April	3.01	1.72	7	9.54	1.11	7th	1.61	75.60	81.60
May	1.58	2.60	10	12.04	0.31	1st	2.76	88.19	82.64
June	1.13	3.91	7	14.17	0.52	4th	2.35	81.60	85.22
Year	18.29	22.00	83	111.73	1.11	7/4/1931	2.76	74.98	77.67

